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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

WAR NEWS

FROM EUROPE.

Franco-Prussian Crisis.

Reported Plan of the French Campaign—Turkey Offers Soldiers to France for Pay—Rumored Attack by the French Fleet and Advance of French into Prussian Territory—Extracts from the Paris Press—Marseillaise Sung at the Opera—Rumors Concerning Other Powers—Pope Favors Prussia (!)—French Evacuation of Rome Again Reported—German Immigrants Return from Havre—Another Effort at Mediation Fails—A Slight Skirmish—The First Battle Likely to be Desperate—Official Announcements by France Concerning Prussian Subjects and Merchant Vessels—Capture of Two Hundred French in a Skirmish—What France Demanded of Prussia—Disposition of Opposing Forces—Various Items of War News.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Reported Plan of the French Campaign.

LONDON, July 21.—The following sketch of the French campaign has been obtained from a reliable source: The French army is concentrating within a quadrilateral formed by the towns of Nancy, Thionville, Strasbourg and Mayence, south of Strasbourg. On the same meridian is the intrenched camp at Belfont, where a corps d'armé is taking up its position to form the right of the French army. Another corps will be on reserve at Chalons sur Marne. The entire army will be composed of eight corps, each of three or four divisions of infantry and from six to eight regiments of cavalry. Each division will have three batteries of artillery and one company of engineers, and will comprise from ten to twelve thousand men. The army of the Moselle will be commanded by Marshal Bazaine, and composed of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps. The headquarters of the respective Corps will be at St. Arold, Metz and Thionville. The army of the Rhine, which Marshal MacMahon will command, is composed of the First, Fifth and Seventh Corps, with its headquarters respectively at Strasbourg, Bitchie and Belfont. A corps under command of Gen. De Failly will be posted around Bitchio, and will unite with the two army corps in camp at Chalons.

Three hundred Hanovarians have volunteered for the French service.

Turkey offers France two hundred thousand soldiers for pay.

The French fleet passed through the sound and entered the Baltic.

The steamers of the Liverpool and Baltic line have stopped running.

Rumored Attack on Prussian Fleet.

PARIS, July 21, 2 A. M.—A rumor is afloat here of an attack being made by the French on the Prussian fleet at Scheveningen, and the French army made an advance into Prussian territory. It is also said that France gives Italy the sovereignty over Rome.

News from Berlin.

BERLIN, July 21.—The Reichstag voted unanimously a loyal address in reply to the King's speech. On reading the address the members of the Reichstag and entire assemblage of spectators, including Prince Leopold, Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, and other notable persons, arose and remained standing until the reading ended. The scene was one of deep solemnity.

A Berlin correspondent says: Thanks to organization, Prussia will in a few days be equal to France. At all points national enthusiasm is unbounded. Colleges and schools are closed, and students are thronging to recruiting offices to be enrolled. The scenes of 1814 are repeated. The same is true of South Germany.

German Reports.

The French Government has been notified that the Kingdom of Wurtemberg joins Prussia. Bavaria also announces her adherence to the national cause.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt has voted a large war loan.

The mouth of the river Weser has been closed with sunken hulks to prevent the entrance of the French navy.

An enthusiastic German in Illinois has sent a cable telegram to Count von Bismarck, promising to pay two hundred dollars to the captor of the first French flag.

The vote in the North German Parliament yesterday for the extraordinary credit of 12,000,000 thalers, was unanimous at first and second readings.

Bismarck informed the North German Parliament yesterday that the declaration of war was the first and only document officially received from France, proving conclusively that a surprise was intended.

Spirit of the French Press.

Le Temps has the following information relative to the distribution of the Italian forces. It says: "Italy will mass fifteen thousand troops in the direction of the Swiss lakes and six divisions on the river Po. A large number of troops will be concentrated in Tuscany between Florence, Leghorn and Bologna."

La Francais says: "Italy has given France the best assurances that she has declared that her gratitude would determine her course in certain circumstances to actively support France."

Le Debats newspaper says Italy has resolved to maintain a friendly attitude towards France. The latter has not demanded any material assistance from her.

Le Debats urges the conciliation of Italy by the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. Rentes 65f 70c.

"Marseillaise" at the Opera.

Madame Razo, at the Grand Opera House last evening, in the third act of Massanillo, sang the "Marsaillaise." The scene of excitement and enthusiasm on the occasion was indescribable. The audience arose en masse and joined in the song, which terminated amid deafening shouts of "Vive la France."

The News at London.

LONDON, July 21.—The statement made yesterday that the English government intends to dispatch a body of troops to protect Belgium is generally discredited.

The officers of the Bank of England, at noon to-day, announced an advance in the rate of discount one-half of one per cent. The minimum rate is now three per cent. The advance had been anticipated in monied circles for several days, and it is generally supposed that the effect has been discounted.

Freights for the Mediterranean are taken only at war rates.

The English Cabinet, after a stormy session, ordered ten thousand troops to be held in readiness to depart for Antwerp, if necessary, for the protection of the neutrality of Belgium.

The market and all classes of people in this city are excited over the prospect that England will become involved in a general European war.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* deprecates the exhibition of partisan spirit in the Parliamentary discussions on a war between France and England.

It is believed here that the Prussians are short of ammunition and that the French know it, and hence the great activity in their movements. Military men affirm that the Prussian Kugelsbritz is equivalent to the French Mitrailleuse. The ditches around the forts of Mayence have been filled with water, and the works around that place are considered impregnable.

Men-of-War Aground—Marine Disaster.

The men-of-war Aviz and Hirondelle, accompanying the French fleet, got aground on the island of Vrieland, off the Dutch coast. When lightened of their guns they may get afloat.

The bark Berkshire was run into and sunk on the east coast of England by an American vessel whose name could not be ascertained. All on board were lost.

Position of Other Powers.

The *Eastern Budget*, a semi-official journal, denies the sympathy of Austria with Germany.

According to accounts from Rome, the Pope openly favors Prussia.

It is still believed that Austria will maintain a passive neutrality, without arming.

Madrid journals advise the neutrality of Spain.

The Levant *Herald* announces that the first class of reserves has been called under arms. This, with the regular force, makes the Turkish army 200,000 strong. The policy of Turkey is absolute neutrality.

German Immigrants Returning.

Upon the arrival of the steamship Cambria at Havre, on Saturday, on her regular trip from Hamburg to New York, five hundred Germans, who had paid their passage to America, hearing of the declaration of war, left the ship, returned to Prussia and enlisted in her armies.

Another Effort at Mediation.

PARIS, July 21.—The representatives of the powers here made another united effort to-day to prevent the war, but were unsuccessful.

A Skirmish—Two Hundred Frenchmen Captured.

LONDON, July 21.—A detachment of two hundred French soldiers crossed the frontier into Prussia on Tuesday for a reconnoissance, and had a skirmish with a small Prussian force. The French were finally surrounded and all made prisoners. None were killed and only a few wounded.

Exciting Rumor.

There was great excitement in Berlin yesterday over the report that Russia had declared war against France, but the report has not been confirmed.

Notice to Merchantmen.

PARIS, July 21, 2 P. M.—The French government has issued a notice that merchantmen sailing under the enemy's flag, now in French ports, shall be allowed thirty days to leave. A safe conduct shall be given to vessels bound to France with cargoes on French account, or ladened for neutral ports, or which left the enemy's port before the declaration of war—these vessels are exempt from capture and can disembark their cargoes at a French port, and will receive a safe conduct for their return.

Battle Expected—Where the First Fighting will Likely Be.

LONDON, July 21.—6 P. M.—There is no news as yet of a battle, although a collision is momentarily expected. The picket guards on the frontier exchange shots now and then, which have been reported as skirmishes, but beyond this nothing like a fight has occurred.

The first battle will take place on the Moselle, the frontier of France and Prussia proper, a few miles south of Metz, which place is the present headquarters of a portion of the French army.

The battle will be waged on the side of France by what is termed the Army of the Moselle, composed of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps, and commanded by Marshal Bazaine. They will be met by the Prussian forces under command of the Crown Prince in person.

The supposition here is that it will be a most disastrous conflict, as both sides will fight with desperation, and maintain their stands almost to the last man, knowing as they do that much of the prestige of war depends on the first engagement.

The papers of London, this morning, are less defiant and belligerent in their tone than at first. They have studied the profit that strict neutrality will produce, and the lesser journals even hints that Belgium may go to the dogs before England will interfere.

The supremacy of France on the ocean is acknowledged by Prussia, and no naval engagement of any magnitude is expected to take place.

The German steamers on this side are all locked up in neutral ports where they will probably remain until they can legally venture out under the flag of some other nation.

Summary of News.

News from Paris to noon makes no mention of any engagement.

France has made some important concessions to German merchantmen in French ports which may come in hereafter, not knowing of the declaration of war. The concessions will be made known immediately.

The London *Times* deplores the death of Prevost Paradol.

It is said a still further advance in the rate of interest is contemplated by the Bank of England.

One of the journals of Paris accepts the war between France and Prussia as God's intervention to check Protestantism.

The fact that Austria is ordering extensive field maneuvers in Hungary is accepted as proving the sincerity of her neutrality.

Patriotic subscriptions in Paris continue. The attaches of the Imperial household have given a month's salary.

The French Government has issued a circular denying that French troops have invaded Bavaria.

The *Francais* says Italy promises to maintain a friendly attitude to France. The latter declines further aid.

France has favorable reports from Denmark and Spain, but Russia is inclined to favor the Germans.

The *Journal Officiel* denies that there is any truth in the charge of deceit made against M. Ollivier in the Prussian journals, because he stated that the King of Prussia insulted the French Minister and then gave notice of the act to Europe in circular note. Ollivier was simply inaccurate in calling a note what was actually a telegram sent in hot haste to all foreign courts.

The North German Government offers a reward of three pounds sterling on the first notification of the declaration of war given to any German vessel at sea, the money to go to the captain of the ship giving such notification.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at London. There was an absurd rumor that he had been captured while crossing the channel.

In the North German Parliament yesterday Dr. Simon read a dispatch from America, announcing that the Germans of St. Louis had offered a million dollars in aid of the wounded and widows and orphans of the war.

North German Steamers Liable to Seizure.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Baron Gerolt this evening received the following answer from the French Government:

"The French Government refuses to exempt North German steamers from capture except those at sea ignorant of the war, which may enter French ports."

The Baron immediately telegraphed to the Consul General of North Germany at New York.

Watchful Neutrality of Austria.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—A council of ministers was held at Vienna yesterday, at which word was received that Austria should maintain a position of watchful neutrality. The Austrian Government is buying horses and accumulating supplies. Her ulterior policy is dependent upon that of the Czar.

The American Fleet in Europe on the Alert.

ANTWERP, July 21.—It is reported that the Admiral of the European fleet of the United States has received orders to keep his vessels well together and await events. Varioloid has broken out on the flagship Franklin but no deaths.

The Disposition of Opposing Forces.

LONDON, July 21.—It is reported the French army on the Prussian frontier will make Silek the base of its operations. A French gunboat is cruising off Eddystone Light, and French cruisers are reported off Emden, Hanover.

It is reported the French War Department is negotiating with the Compagne Trans-Atlantique and Messageries Imperial for the charter of their steamers as transports.

La Liberte reports the Prussian troops massed between Treves and Sarobruck have fallen back to concentrate between the Fortress of Coblentz and Mayence.

The Blockade Question.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, considering the extended coast line of Prussia, doubts if the blockade can be made effective under the law of nations.

The Situation in the British Parliament.

In the House of Commons to-night, in answer to questions of which notice had previously been given, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the course of his replies said Russia and Austria used every effort with Prussia and France to preserve peace. He was unable to state what Prussia might have expected from the withdrawal of Prince Leopold, and had no knowledge of the existence of a secret treaty between France and Denmark. He was sorry to say that all the correspondence in the foreign office on the proposition of a mutual disarrangement of the nations of Europe was not ready for publication, but some papers on the subject would be submitted on Friday.

Napoleon Still at St. Cloud—Closing Session of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, July 21.—*Evening.*—The Emperor remained at St. Cloud all day. He comes to Paris to-morrow to receive the Corps Legislatif at the Tuilleries. President Schneider will make protestations of the devotion of the representatives of the country for the Dynasty and National cause.

La Liberte says that the Government has decided to dissolve the Corps Legislatif, if members should make too strong opposition to the closing of the session.

The Explosive Bullet.

The same paper states that the Government had asked the Baden Cabinet whether, in case of hostilities, they should permit the use of the explosive bullet, and notified them that should they do so, France would not hesitate to follow the example. The answer of the Baden Cabinet was that they never intended to resort to such method of warfare.

Official Announcements by France.

PARIS, July 21.—The *Journal Officiel* makes the following announcement:

The Emperor has decided on the proposition of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. All subjects of Prussia, or of States allied with Prussia, now in France or the French colonies, will be permitted to remain so long as their conduct furnishes no cause for complaint. The admission from this date to the territory of France of subjects of Prussia, or allied States, will be subject to special permission, given only exceptionally.

In regard to vessels of commerce belonging to the enemy, the following rules will be observed: To such vessels now in French ports, or which may enter said ports in ignorance of the war, a delay of thirty days will be granted for their departure, and safe conduct will be given them until their arrival at their destination, or at ports to which they belong. Vessels having shipped cargoes for France on account of French parties, before declaration, are not liable to capture, and may safely discharge their cargo and load with others in ports of the empire, after which they will receive safe conduct to the ports to which they belong.

Insinuation Against the United States.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Daily Telegraph* thinks it discovers in the recall of Minister Motley an intention on the part of the American government to meddle in the European imbroglio.

Latest from Berlin—Capture of Two Hundred French Confirmed.

BERLIN, July 21.—There was great excitement over the rumor that Russia has declared war against France. The report has received no confirmation.

Several failures are announced.

A squad of two hundred French soldiers crossed the frontier on Tuesday on a reconnoisance. They were made prisoners after a skirmish. None were killed and but few wounded.

War preparation is actively going on. The entire army is mobilized and artillery going to the front.

What France Demanded.

It is officially stated that the demands of France gave Prussia no alternative but refusal. France demanded a pledge that no German should ever ascend the Spanish throne, and that one of the Hohenzollern Princes reside permanently in Paris as a hostage, or a heavy amount of money be deposited in France to be forfeited.

The Probable Result of the War.

BERLIN, July 20.—The *Official Gazette* declares before the war closes Germany and Europe will effect from France guarantees for the observance of peace hereafter, and in case of refusal will so cripple France as to prevent her from making more mischief.

Russia's Intention—Napoleon Demands of Austria and Italy that They Stand by France, as They Have Offered.

PARIS, July 21.—*Evening.*—Rumors of Russia's intention of joining Prussia gain greater credence hourly. Couriers left to-day with dispatches for the Cabinet of Austria and Italy. It is believed the Emperor demands the fulfillment by these powers of the agreement already made to stand by France.

Withdrawal of the French from Rome.

It is said the order for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome will be issued on Monday.

American Legion for France.

LONDON, July 21.—A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a foreign legion is proposed and four hundred Americans have volunteered to fight against Prusia. Other Americans subscribe liberally to the hospital fund.

Lying in Wait for Steamers.

It is thought the French frigate off Eddystone is lying in wait for the German steamer Holzatia. The Admiralty declines to detail vessels to watch French cruisers. The Hamburg steamers, however, will continue to run.

The Germans are raising patriotic hospital funds in Liverpool and elsewhere.

England Actively Preparing.

LONDON, July 21.—Large orders have been issued by the Government for naval supplies. There is great activity at all naval stations. Several war vessels have been ordered to concentrate at Plymouth.

News of Paradol's Death.

PARIS, July 21.—The news of the death of Paradol causes a profound sensation. The Bourse is excited; Rentes, after touching 64f 20c, closed at 64f 90c.

Adjournment of the Reichstag.

BERLIN July 21.—All the propositions and demands made by the Government have been voted by the Reichstag, which, after an ardent speech by Count Von Bismarck, has adjourned.

Reported Battle—French Defeated.

LONDON, July 21.—The Cologne *Gazette* reports a combat near Saarbruck between the Prussians and French. The latter were beaten and pursued.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 21.—The steamships Lepsic, Maine and New York will not leave here until officially notified that it is safe to do so.

GLASGOW, July 21.—The steamship Europa, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 21.—*Evening*—Consols for money 89¼; 5:30 bonds steady; '62s, 81; '65s, 81; '67s, 80¾; 10-40's, 79. Eries, 15¼; Illinois, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 21. Bank of France decrease, £650,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Cotton market dull and irregular; middling uplands at 8¾, middling Orleans 8¾; sales 10,000 bales; exports 1,000 bales. California white wheat 12s; red western No. 2, 10s 3d@10s 6d; red winter 11s 1d@11s 2d. Western flour 26s@27s. Corn: No 2 mixed 35s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 39s. Provisions—Beef 113s 6d. Lard 72s. Cheese 63s. Bacon: 56s@63s for short rib middles. Common rosin 5s 3d. Fine rosin 13s 3d. Spirits petroleum 11d, refined 1s 7d. Tallow 44s 3d. Turpentine 31s. Linseed oil 33s 10d. Linseed cakes 10.

LONDON, July 21.—Tallow 45. Sperm oil 90. Sugar 31s 6d@31s 9d. Whale oil 37s. Calcutta linseed 63s@63s 6d. Petroleum at London dull at 1s 9d. Hops 5s@5s 5d.

LONDON, July 21.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £650,000 in bullion.

The Government bought consols largely to-day.

PARIS, July 21.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 60,000,000f. The bank has commenced to pay notes half gold and half silver.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1870.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The following is from the report of the Department of Agriculture for July, just issued:

The condition of wheat is above the average in the following States: Maine, spring, three per cent.; New Hampshire, two; Virginia, winter, one; North Carolina, one; Georgia, ten; Alabama, eight; Tennessee, six; West Virginia, three; Kentucky, three; Kansas, two; Nebraska two; Oregon, three. An average crop is indicated in South Carolina and Arkansas, and the following States fall below the average: Vermont, spring, nine per cent.; Massachusetts, three; New York, twelve; New Jersey, winter, twenty; Pennsylvania, winter, nine; Delaware, thirty-five; Maryland, thirty; Mississippi, four; Texas, thirteen; Missouri, fifteen; Illinois, winter, five, and spring, twenty-five; Indiana, winter, ten; Ohio, winter, nine; Michigan, fifteen; Wisconsin, winter, fifteen and spring twenty-six; Minnesota, fifteen; Iowa, fifteen; California, five; Oregon, four.

The great wheat growing districts all show a reduction in their condition, rendering it certain that the crop of this year will be materially less than that of 1869. Future reports of the condition at and after harvesting are still elements of ultimate estimate, but the average depreciation of thirteen per cent. and diminution in the breadth of about six per cent. would make the present estimate about two hundred and ten million bushels, the decrease being at least forty-eight million.

The increase in the breadth of corn is greater than the decrease in wheat. It may be placed at five per cent. or about 1,770,100 acres. There appears to be a very slight increase in New England, about two per cent in the middle States, a decrease in cotton States east of the Mississippi and a still larger increase in the heart of the West. It is estimated at ten per cent in Illinois, ten in Indiana, five in Ohio, two in Michigan, eight in Wisconsin, twenty-five in Nebraska, and fifteen in Kansas. Throughout the West the indications of good crops have never been so general since the inauguration of official crop returns.

The increase of the average of cotton, as indicated by the returns, is twelve per cent. and aggregates nearly one million acres. The condition of the crop is favorable; neither the caterpillar nor boll-worm has yet appeared. With an average season the present average should give nearly three and one half million bales.

The oat crop is looking better than expected. Its condition is full average in about half the States, including all the New England, except Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky and Oregon. It is less promising in New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas and all the Western States, in which the deficit ranges from nine to twenty-three per cent.

There is an increase of the average of tobacco. In Virginia and Kentucky our returns show an aggregate increase of about five per cent.

The prospect of the apple crop is unusually good.

Peaches are good, except in Illinois and Michigan, where the prospect is five to ten per cent. below the average.

Grapes promise abundantly all over the country.

THE LATE FRENCH MINISTER.

The residence of the late French Minister Paradol is under guard of the Marine Corps, subject to the orders of the French Legation. The body of the late Minister will be sent to New York to-morrow for shipment on the steamer La Fayette for France. The children of Paradol will, together with servants, embark on the same steamer on Saturday. M. Berthemy informed Secretary Fish to-night that he had been instructed to temporarily resume duties as Minister of France.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wm. Sherman, Thos. B. Shannon and Calvin Brown, of California, have been appointed Commissioners of the Southern Pacific Railroad, James B. Hoevely, Surveyor of Customs at St. Joseph, Mo., and Samuel A. Orchard, Surveyor of Customs at Omaha, Nebraska.

RED CLOUD INSISTS ON PEACE.

A letter from Fort Laramie of July 6th says Red Cloud states if his people do not make a treaty of peace he will leave them. He will send his son East to be educated.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The President has appointed Captain Hall commander of the Artic expedition.

ROME.

The Infallibility Dogma Promulgated with Imposing Ceremonies.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PARIS, July 21.—As previously announced in a brief dispatch, the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope was proclaimed at Rome on Monday last. Its promulgation was attended with the most imposing religious ceremonies and received with great rejoicing.

The public session of the Council commenced at nine in the morning with celebration of mass. The Holy Father arrived at the conclusion of mass, when prayers were offered, invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit. The Fathers were then called upon for their votes on the entire schema of primacy and infallibility, and it was adopted by the figures before reported. Five hundred and thirty-eight voted "placet" and only two "non-placet." In this vote all the legitimate opposition is ended.

The Pope then appeared and promulgated the new article of faith. The ceremonies closed with a *te deum*, in which all the members of the Council and spectators joined with enthusiastic devotion.

The Spanish press generally ridicule the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility.

ST. LOUIS.

Response from Germany to the Address of the Germans on Monday.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The following dispatch was received to-night from the President of the North German Parliament, in reply to an address adopted by the German meeting here Monday night:

Berlin, July 21.—Your telegrams of the 19th have been brought to the knowledge of King William, of the Reichsrath and of the German people. I am instructed by unanimous resolution of the Reichsrath to tender to you our brethern beyond the sea, in the name of the whole German nations, with emotions of deep gratitude, our thanks for this expression of your devotion. You are separated by wide distances from your old homes, but your hearts beat warmly for the Fatherland. You shall find your people true and your faith in the future of Germany shall be fulfilled. So will it God.

[Signed] SIMSON.

—The managers of the Industrial Exposition to be held at Cincinnati in September have contracted with L. Helm, & Co. of the American Banknote Company, to furnish diplomas from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art, containing a view of the building in which the Exposition will be held, besides other appropriate and tasteful devices. The work of erecting additional buildings for machinery is begun. Very many applications for space have been received from manufacturers.

EXTRACTS FROM EXCHANGES.

IT mattered little that, two or three days ago, we should be told of the hurrying of the French and Prussian troops toward the frontier, for this movement everybody knew must follow a declaration of war. But now greater reticence is naturally enough observed. If the French journals know the point where the soldiers are concentrating, they are not allowed to inform their readers. France is, to-day, as ignorant of the whereabouts of those 300,000 soldiers who two days ago were reported to be on the frontier, as are England and the United States. Whether the movement of the Prussians toward Metz continues, or whether the French are pelting away at Saar-Louis, or whether the bridge at Kehl has been destroyed, about all this is observed a provoking silence.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The States of North Germany may still think themselves Germany, but it is Frederick William's resolve to make them Prussia. How much love do they bear his sway to-day, separated as they are from those on the outer side of the Main? What do they think of his treatment of the Berlin Commons and the liberal party? How do they like his cruel treachery toward Schleswig and Denmark? What do they think of his treatment of the blind old King of Hanover, and of the free cities? Do they believe that he will fail to take advantage of his opportunity, if it should ever come, to compel the submission of South Germany, too? The war with Austria was one long plotted, every military movement having been carefully studied and marked out by Moltke beforehand. Austria was taken unawares, over a question that had no necessary element of war in it. Prussia aimed simply to crowd her out of Germany, and she did it; if, therefore, she finds herself disappointed at the last, whom will she have to blame for it? Her progress thus far has been purely military and absolute; we talk of her enlightened public school system, but it all ends with a musket, directed where the King commands. Such a hide-bound system of government is sure to be broken up, and France is better prepared than any other power to do the work for Europe. Prussia may have ambitiously gone into Germany for her own unexpected discipline. The people of Germany are not warlike, but peaceful and intellectual. An absolute ruler like that on the Prussian throne despises their universities and and their commerce; he believes in crowns and cavalry. Where he is now forced to appeal for help he may find his weakness. His wrong to Austria may thus be avenged. But it is far from truth to insist that such a power is liberal in any sense.—*Boston Post.*

THIS German element, though true in its fealty to this country, naturally sympathizes, and is already showing it, with the Fatherland in its hour of trial; and Americans will not fail to respond to that sympathy, and will join heartily in the demonstrations through which it is made manifest. The position of Prussia towards this country during the rebellion will also not fail to be remembered. Throughout that time, both at home and abroad, the weight of German sentiment was on the side of national unity and the Government. At Berlin our representatives met a ready sympathy and a courteous treatment that was extended to them in no other European capital save St. Petersburg. At home German naturalized citizens reinforced our armies, and gave to the Government the moral aid of their vote. France was at that time our most open foe, and England our most insidious enemy. England shut her eyes whilst cruisers were fitted out in her dock yards and sent to sea to destroy our commerce. France negotiated for the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy, and, had she been successful, would have brought us into collision with foreign nations, and added the terrors of a foreign war to the already almost unbearable burthen of a disastrous civil war. These are things that cannot be easily forgotten, and even were Prussia less in the right than she incontestably is, would impress us most warmly in her favor. As it is, she will have in the struggle that now awaits her the open, avowed sympathies of the American people, and if she comes out of it triumphant and successful, the rejoicing throughout our land will be scarcely less earnest and enthusiastic than that along the banks of the Rhine and in the cities and villages of Germany.—*Baltimore American.*

NO man can read the pretended causes of the war now commencing in Europe without feeling that the French Emperor has justly incurred the indignation of God and man. The world will shrink with horror from this proof that a mere adventurer, such as he, can plunge nearly all Europe in war, convulse nations, set loose the worst passions of men, deluge provinces with blood, and disturb the trade and commerce, and social affairs of the world. And for what? Because the King of Prussia treated Monsieur Benedetti with discourtesy, when he invaded the royal presence with an insulting demand from another potentate. Upon this pretext, this wanton trifler with human rights has inaugurated a war, which, once commenced, ought not to close until retributive justice shall have destroyed the infamous dynasty that invoked it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THERE seems to be a fatality controlling the action of Napoleon in this matter which defies all calculation based upon the ordinary motives of human action. A grand success in his present policy would insure him a reputation for strategic ability scarcely less than that of his uncle. A failure will recall those reports of insanity which have lately been circulated in regard to the French Emperor. He has fired the French heart afresh with traditional thirst for glory; he has conjured up a spirit of national ambition which will not "down" at his bidding. He is now precipitating himself against the massive lines of Prussian intrenchments manned by forces much larger than his own, and has staked his all on victory. His uncle did the same in the last grand charge of the Imperial Guard at Waterloo. The cases bear considerable resemblance, and their results promise a still closer analogy.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE French Emperor has never shown himself to be a great General. The only important war in which he took part was the Franco-Austrian war of 1859. He then showed himself to be a blunderer and a man possessed of but few military resources. He was saved from disgrace by the prompt action of one of his own generals and by the imbecility of the Austrian commanders. His leadership in a war against Prussia would not, therefore, be a very formidable matter.—*New York Tribune.*

WE have by cable from Paris the plan of campaign for the French army. It is really very fine. The army will first enter Hesse and then occupy the city of Frankfort, from which it will sweep all the Prussian territory left of the Rhine. It will next march through Prussia, which which it will first proceed to conquer, and subsequently will reconstruct. This is almost as admirable as the plans of campaigns which used to be got up in this country by some of our newspaper strategists in the first year of the war against the Southern Confederacy. "First, let us march one gigantic army through the Southern States from Richmond, and another immense army from Cairo down the Mississippi Valley; let both armies meet at New Orleans, hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree, raise the American flag in triumph all round, and wind up with a grand barbecue." The trouble with these remarkable American strategists was that they did not take the Southern rebel force into account; and the trouble of the French strategist of the *Liberte* is that he does not take the Prussian army into account. We assure him that as long as he leaves it out of the calculation we cannot have proper respect for his plan of campaign.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE immediate loss in Pennsylvania, in consequence of this war, will be very serious, as a large part of our export of petroleum went to German ports; and although it is true we can now ship the oil intended for Germany to Holland and Belgium, yet the expense of the interior transportation will operate against the trade; and it is altogether uncertain how long the neutrality of the low countries may continue. It is possible that the English will overcome the difficulty by importing our petroleum in larger quantities, and smuggling it from their own ports through the French blockade into Germany.—*Phila. North American.*

IN various articles of dry goods of German make, that have been forced upon the American markets by the aid of great capital and vast trade machinery, the competition will be largely reduced if not cut off by the war, and the American manufacturers will thus have a better chance afforded them. If French commerce should be in any way endangered by Prussian cruisers or British pirates, the competition of French goods against American in our home markets will also be very heavily reduced.—*Philadelphia North American.*

NAPOLEON to-day finds himself without an ally or the hope of one, and it may be that before many hours elapse he will find he has "outrun his pauser, Reason," and retire from the field while anything of honor and dignity remains to him. If, however, he persists and can excite the French people to arise as one man, a deluge of blood must be the result. To be beaten is perhaps abdication; to withdraw is insurrection.—*Philadelphia Press.*

IT is an encouraging indication of the healthy state of our national mind that there is no division of feeling on the question of this war between the Democratic and Republican press. Instinctively both alike declare for Prussia, the representative of the united States of Europe.—*Philadelphia Press.*

ALL the old German enthusiasm, which has broken the power of France on so many battle fields, will be kindled again. We shall see some modern fiery Blucher leading the young men once more in vehement assaults on the French invader. Germany will be in the position of a man defending his home. Such forces as these, though of not much account in modern warfare against superior armies, are of immense importance where the contending Powers are in other respects equal.

If modern education be of much importance, the great body of the Prussian army ought to be superior to the French. Perhaps with the rank and file this is not of much consequence. Yet, in respect to the whole body of inferior officers, and in connection with all the mechanical labors of an army and the power of comprehending a maneuver, superior intelligence and education must give an advantage. It was plain that Prussian intelligence gave the army the victory over Austrian stupidity. May it not over French drill?—*N. Y. Times.*

IT is beyond question that the negligence and mistakes of our government have left the whole trade of the country at the mercy of European events, and that a general war in Europe would now seriously injure the value of our currency and imperil our financial future. It is not yet impossible that this cloud may pass off without a storm; and if it should do so, the present situation and its dangers will be remembered, we trust, as a conclusive proof that this nation cannot afford to lose another opportunity like that of the last year for returning to a specie currency.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

German Commanders.

[Translated for the GAZETTE.]

Commander-in-Chief and General of the Confederation: King William I, of Prussia.

Minister of War: General of the Infantry, Baron Von Roon. Chief of the General Staff of the Army: General of the Infantry, Baron Von Moltke.

Chief Commander in Berlin: General Field Marshal Count Von Wrangel.

Military Governor of the Rhine Provinces and of the Province of Westphalia: General of Infantry, Karl Anton, Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen.

The 1st, 2nd and 5th Division Inspectorships are vacant. 3d Division Inspector: General of Cavalry, Prince Albert of Prussia. 4th Division Inspector: General of Infantry, Frederick Francis, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Schwerin. Inspector of Cavalry: General of Cavalry, Prince Frederick Karl, of Prussia. General Inspector of Artillery: General of Infantry, Von Hindersin. President of the Commission of Defense: General of Infantry, the Crown Prince of Prussia. General Inspector of the Engineer Corps and Fortresses: Lieutenant General, Von Klaweke.

GUARD CORPS (Berlin): Commander General of Cavalry, Prince August of Wurtemberg. Commander of first division of infantry, Lieutenant General Von Alvensleben. Second division of infantry, Lieutenant General Von Loewenfeld. Cavalry division, Major General Count Von der Goltz.

FIRST ARMY CORPS (Koenigsberg). Commander General of cavalry, Baron Von Manteuffel. First division, Lieutenant General Von Bentheim. Second division, Lieutenant General Von Hartmann.

SECOND ARMY CORPS (Berlin). Commander, the Crown Prince of Prussia. Third division, Lieutenant General Von Werder. Fourth division, Lieutenant General Hann Von Weyhern.

THIRD ARMY CORPS (Berlin). Commander Prince Frederick Karl of Prussia. Fifth division, Lieutenant General Von Stuelpnagel. Sixth division, Lieutenant General Baron Von Buddenbrock.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS (Magdeburg). Commander General Von Alvensleben. Seventh division, Lieutenant General Von Fransecky. Eighth division, Lieutenant General Von Schoeler.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS (Posen). Commander, General Von Steinmetz. Ninth division, Baron Von Rheinbaben. Tenth division, Lieutenant General Von Kirchbach.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS (Breslau). Commander, General Von Tuempling. Eleventh division, Lieutenant General Von Gordon. Twelfth division, Lieutenant General Wilhelm, Count to Stolberg—Wernigerode.

SEVENTH ARMY CORPS (Muenster). Commander, General Von Zastrow. Thirteenth division, Lieutenant General Von Goeben. Fourteenth division, Lieutenant General Baron Von Blumenthal.

EIGHTH ARMY CORPS (Coblenz). Commander, General Herewatrh Von Bittenfeld. Fifteenth division, Lieutenant General Baron Von Weltzien. Sixteenth division, Lieutenant General Von Barnekow.

Inspector of the garison of Mayenie, Lieutenant General Von Kummer.

NINTH ARMY CORPS (Schleswig). Commander, General Von Manstein. Seventeenth division, Lieutenant General Von Rosenberg—Gruszcinski. Eighteenth division, Lieutenant General Baron Von Wrangel.

TENTH ARMY CORPS (Hanover). Commander General Von Voigts-Rhetz. Nineteenth division, Lieut. Gen. Von Schwartzkoppen. Twentieth division, Lieut. Gen. Von Bose.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS (Cassel). Commander General, Von Plonski. Twenty-first division, General Von Boyen. Twenty-second division, Lieut. Gen. Von Gersdorff.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS. Royal Saxon Army (Dresden). Commander General, Crown Prince Albert, of Saxony. First (23d) division, Lieut. Gen. Prince George, of Saxony. Second (24th) division, Major General Nehrhoff Von Holderberg.

OTHER GENERALS: BAVARIA, Inspector General, Prince Luitpold, of Bavaria. Adjutant General, Ludwig Baron Vonder Tann. Lieut. Gens. commanding divisions, 1st, Baptist Stephan; 2d, Count to Pappenheim; 3d, Wilhelm, Knight of Waltner; 4th, Frederick Count Von Bothmer. BADEN—Commander and Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Von Beyer. WURTEMBERG—Corps Commander, Lieut. Gen. Karl Von Baumbach.

The Paris and London Press on the War.

[From La Presse, Friday, July 8.]

WAR!

"What is wanting to this declaration is the echoes of the applause which accompanied it. The Chamber, erect to a man, and quivering with patriotism, applauded the language in which it discovered the accent of our old pride and our national tradition. And yet it was war in all its lineaments, at once odious and sublime, which appeared in the midst of the deliberations of a free assembly. It was war which ruled the debate, and held empire over these souls of Frenchmen who once more found themselves face to face with it, and not one of whom failed to recognize it. The resolutions of the Imperial Government are, indeed, so well defined and are expressed in such perfectly explicit terms, that we may justly say, the future is no longer ours. We have bound our will, our honor and our strength to an ultimatum which we cannot withdraw without disgrace, and which from this time engages our soldiers to defend it to the death. * * For the first time in four years, France humiliated by 1866 and Prussia aggrandized thereby, find themselves face to face no longer in the secret interviews of diplomacy, but publicly at the bar of public discussion, having two worlds as spectators. All the suppressed anguish that was occasioned among us by the result of Sadowa, all our sadness and all our pride found vent yesterday. The long suppression of public opinion has ceased. We no longer felt ourselves vanquished; we became rivals once more. And that is the explanation of the patriotic shout that greeted the declaration of M. de Grammont. O France, generous nation, daughter of speech and of the sword, rise up now. You must await the coming hour erect. Gather up the fragments of your arms broken at Waterloo. If destiny orders, thou wilt still show to an astonished world what lightnings reside in the weapons wielded by thy heroic hands. Thy name will flash over new fields of battle under the radiance of thine ancient glory."

[From L'Opinion Nationale, July 8.]

"France cannot withdraw before either an intrigue or a menace. If there is in all these only an intrigue, M. De Bismarck will give way and the peace of the world will not be disturbed; if there is a menace it will be put in a position to be realized, and the sooner the better. In proportion it appears right to us to maintain a policy of reserve so long as the action of Prussia confined itself to Germany, so much the more ought we to show ourselves sensitive when we find this action finding employment in suspected intentions beyond its natural sphere, and among the group of Latin nationalities. On this ground the Government is entitled to maintain, as it has done, a firm and decided tone. It will have in that the whole of France at the back. After all that we have permitted in Germany we cannot tolerate the installation of Prussian influence at Madrid. It is for us assuredly, a question of dignity; it is also one of security. In going so far as he has done, M. De Bismarck passes all reasonable bounds. If he wishes to preserve peace, let him draw back. As for us, we can do so no more."

[From the Daily News, July 8.]

Let us not be misunderstood. We have no sort of sympathy with this new candidature to the Spanish Throne, with the secrecy of its fabrication, or the suddenness of its announcement. We cannot be persuaded that it would be accepted by the Spanish people or by their representatives, freely consulted and voting without prejudice or passion. But the Spaniards are a proud people, with a capacity for resistance to foreign intervention which it might be well for France to remember. If we are to trust the language of the journals, they are quite aware that the choice is entirely for them to make, and they will neither ask Prussian aid nor suffer French interference in making it. If anything could reconcile the Spaniards to the choice of an unknown Prussian Prince, it would be the language of the French Press, of the Corps Legislatif, and of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Such language would seem designed to make a popular Spanish hero of this Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Spain has her "susceptibilities" also, as the first Napoleon learnt to his cost, an experience which the easy triumphs of the Duc D'Angouleme have not contradicted. It is scarce worth while to deny the farcical imputation that the English Government is favorable to the Prussian candidate. It may be more to the purpose to deny that any English Government, or the English nation, will ever assent to the proposition that the balance of power is disturbed to the disadvantage of France, of her "interests and honor" imperilled, if "in the exercise of their sovereignty," the Spanish people should elect a Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen for their King. It may be more timely and useful for the interpreters of public opinion in England, in the most friendly spirit, and in the interests of the common peace, to warn the French Goverment against the danger of appearing in the character of a wanton disturber and aggressor, and dictator of the destinies of independent nations. * * * When the frontiers of France are threatened with invasion it will be time enough for her to put her armies in motion. No reasonable Frenchman pretends that the security of his country is imperilled by Count Bismarck's policy in Germany; by a good understanding between Prussia and Italy; or by the possible selection of a Prussian Prince for the Spanish Throne. France, within her own borders, is invincible; the moment she transgresses them she becomes a public enemy. Without admiring or approving in the smallest degree Marshal Prim's antics and adventures in search of a King, or desiring to see a Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen or any other German on the Spanish throne, we trust that the Sigmaringen business may die a natural death of exhaustion in the dog days, and not be suffered to crown a lingering epidemic and a threatening famine with the incalculable calamities of an international war.

[From the Spectator, July 9.]

To them (the French people) the election of a Prussian Prince to the throne of Madrid appears to be a defeat of the Emperor, administered by the dreaded foe who, after tricking the Emperor out of his consent, won Sadowa and refused the the Rhine. Already French journalists of every party are tracing the rumored election to the ambition of Count Von Bismarck. Soon, if it is accomplished, in every French canteen and wine-shop there will be soldiers pointing out the "strategical danger of France," the necessity in any future war for guarding the southern frontier, the dreadful "collar of steel," as M. Thiers called it, with which powers but yesterday powerless, are slowly garrotting France. Every Frenchman is a strategist, more or less, and the new danger of France will be discussed even by peasants, and the Empire held responsible for a policy under which Prussia, already risen to the first rank in the world, has been able to unite Northern Germany, to form a strict alliance with Italy, to gain possession of the mouths of the Danube, and to seat a candidate in the most dramatic manner upon the throne of Spain. France, it will be alleged, instead of being girdled with petty States, or even surrounded by great States, is now hemmed in on three sides by a single, a hostile and an ambitious State, and will not be able to move without the consent of Berlin, under penalty of attack on all three frontiers at once. How, under these circumstances, is the Rhine to be achieved, or Belgium to be annexed, or England neutralized, or French troops to be retained in Rome. "It is an impossible situation."

[From the Examiner, July 9.]

Count Bismarck's policy aims high and reaches far. Cool audacity has hitherto been his motto and his maxim; and they have been justified by success. But this time he has apparently overreached himself. With the consent of France, or even with our tacit, though reluctant, acquiescence, the nomination of a Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain might have been secured; or, if not, a rebuff and a reverse might, at all events, have been avoided. But the attempt being made too cleverly by half, it is likely to fail, and it cannot publicly fail without the humiliation of a discomfiture. Left to himself, Marshal Prim would have made the French Emperor aware of the proposal at the outset. On the whole, Napoleon III. has behaved well to the Provisional Government, and as far as we know, there was nothing in the recent abdication of Queen Isabella at Paris in favor of her son to justify resentment or misgiving. Taking for granted that Napoleon would prefer the Prince of the Asturias to the Duke de Montpensier, Don Ferdinand, or a Republic, it does not follow that he was prepared to interpose or to intrigue in favor of his youthful protege; and the presumption is strong that he was inclined to do neither. The safe and wise course, therefore, would have been to have let the project of a German candidate be known at the Tuileries before any decision was taken upon it either at Berlin or Madrid. This, we believe, is what the Spanish Premier desired. But the proverb says, if you will take a turn with Mephistophiles he will contrive you shall walk his way. Count Bismarck stipulated for secrecy. He would show Europe once more that he could outwit the subtlest man of his time. He had done so with impunity in the affair of Luxembourg and in that of the St. Gothard Railway, and he would try whether he could not do it again in giving by surprise a Prussian King to Spain. But this time his ambition has overleaped itself and fallen on the other side.

Von Moltke.

Baron Von Moltke is the great military genius of Prussia, and as upon him will devolve the conduct of the war so far as Germany is concerned, we give place to the following long biographical sketch from the New York *World*:

Helmuth Charles-Bernard, Baron Von Moltke, chief of staff of the Prussian forces, and the man upon whom devolves the conduct of the war in behalf of Prussia, was born at Gnewitz, in Mecklenburg, on the 26th day of October, 1800, and is, therefore, at the present time, about seventy years old. While yet young he entered the service of Denmark, having already received theoretic knowledge of military science, and being recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability in the profession which he had chosen. At that time serious complications had already arisen between the crown of Denmark and the Duchies, the chief point upon which there was dispute being royal succession. It was thought that the male line in the reigning family would soon become extinct, and a prospect of the independence of the Duchies thus afforded. The project of annexing Schleswig to the German Confederation was even openly advocated in the Provincial Assembly, and young Von Moltke so sympathized with the German side of the dispute that, in 1822, he entered the service of Prussia. Here for ten years he remained in subordinate positions, displaying in each such marked superiority that in 1832 he was promoted to a place in the staff. Three years afterward he visited the East, and was presented to the Sultan, Mahmoud II., who was then introducing into Turkey more radical measures of reform than had been effected by any of his predecessors, intending, if possible, to make the Ottoman Empire one of the first powers of the world. The Sultan, knowing that Von Moltke had already achieved a reputation in his own country for his careful study and exact knowledge of the art of war, requested him to initiate him into the new strategic theories of Europe, and for several years Von Moltke was engaged in directing military reforms in Turkey—the results of which were afterwards shown in the Crimean war—and assisted in the Syrian campaign of 1839. For seven years after this he saw much of European life, wandered about the world, perfecting himself in his vocation. In 1846 he returned to Prussia and was appointed aid-de-camp of Prince Henri, living at Rome, and who died in the following year. After having been engaged in several departments and in important missions, he became, in 1856, the aid-de-camp of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and two years afterwards was appointed chief of staff of the army, and yet holds that position. In 1859 he prepared the plan of an expedition, the carrying out of which was prevented by the prompt conclusion of the treaty of peace between the Emperor of France and Austria, at Villafranca, on the 11th day of July, 1859, shortly after the battle of Solferino. For some years previous to 1865 the chief feature of the foreign policy of Prussia had been the incessant pursuit of a plan for the annexation of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. The crown jurists of the government prepared a statement, according to which the King of Denmark, and not the Prince of Augustenburg (a matter about which there had been much dispute), had been, up to October, 30th, 1864 (the date of the treaty of Vienna,) the lawful sovereign of the Duchies, and by which it would appear that his right had been ceded by that treaty to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. Prussia therefore rejected all endeavors made by the Prince Augustenburg for the purpose of obtaining recognition by Prussia as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, as well as the attempts made by the Federal Diet to establish its competency to settle the question of the succession. A small party among the higher nobility of the Duchies were in favor of permanent union with Prussia, although the large majority of the people asked the recognition of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, both the Prince and the people being, however, in favor of making concessions to Prussia. In the war resulting, Von Moltke played a great part against Denmark, in whose service he had once been, and, as chief of staff, was joined with Prince Frederick Charles, who was called to the command of the allied troops. In this position he displayed great ability; and so remarkable were his powers that he was called to organize the war which, in the following year, took place between Prussia and Austria. The plans laid down by him were carried out—so far as circumstances would admit—to the letter. Engaged in the service of Prussia, he devoted all his energies to its advancement, and to him not less than to Bismarck, was due the success of the war. Everybody must remember the excitement in regard to the news from Europe which was felt during the latter days of June and the early part of July, 1866. The fever ran high in this city, the hatred between Austrian and Prussian being not less evident then than between Prussian and Frenchman now, and occasioning greater disturbances. The Frenchmen, too, came in for their share of abuse, for there was no telling whether or not the Emperor of the French would interfere in the struggle and force such a conclusion of it as would suit his wishes. The enthusiasm which the cable dispatches now tell us is manifested in Prussia and France—the one country shouting the praises of the arrogant William, whom, with that fervor of patriotism which comes in great crises and disappears with them, they called "der alte Herr"—was as great then as now, and when King William, accompanied by Bismarck and Von Motke, left Berlin for the seat of war, he was greeted with such cheers and demonstrations as hardly have their parallels now. There were marching and countermarching, all to the tune which Von Moltke, hardly recognized then as a leader save in the private councils of Prussia, had made. At last came the news of the battle of Sadowa. The Austrians had been beaten, and Prussia had become the great power of Germany. General Von Moltke was on the field near the person of the King during the fight, and under his direction the army advanced towards Vienna. On the 23d day of July, Gen. Moltke arranged a truce of five days, during which an armistice was concluded, accompanied by arrangements which assured the triumph of Prussia. Then he received from King William the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle, an honor not less dear to a Prussian than the Cross of the Legion of Honor to a Frenchman. Since that time, and until the breaking out of the present war between France and Prussia, Gen. Von Moltke has been engaged in the study of his vocation, and enjoying the deserved rewards of eminent ability. He is known not alone as a soldier, but as an author, having written "Der Russisch-Turkische Feldzug" (The Russo-Turkish Campaign), Berlin, 1835; "Briefe Ueber Zustaende und Begebenheiten in der Turkei" (Letters on the Condition of Turkey), 1841; and in 1859 he directed the official publication of the "Campaign in Italy."

A LETTER from Darmstadt in the Cologne *Gazette* says that Princess Alice has become very popular there, owing to her energetic opposition to the Ultramontane tendencies of the Hessian Court. A number of charitable establishments, from which all clerical influence is carefully excluded, owe their existence to the Princess. Among them is a society for training sick nurses.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and Erie Road yesterday, at Boston, President Eldridge adjourned the meeting, after stating that two injunctions had been served upon the company restraining it from accepting the acts of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Forsythe, of his staff, and his friend Dr. Hayden, left Chicago yesterday for Washington to receive his instructions, and will sail from New York on the Cuba on the 30th. It is understood that Gen Sherman will command the Lieut. General's department during his absence.

—Faust's immense hall at Salt Lake City was packed to overflowing Wednesday night, at the first meeting of the Liberal party of Utah to ratify the nomination of Gen. Geo. R. Maxwell as their candidate for delegate to Congress. Speeches were made by United States Attorney Hempstead, Gen. Maxwell and others.

—Another large meeting of Germans was held at St. Louis Wednesday night, at which Mayor Cole, and several other prominent men made addresses. A large meeting of Germans was held held on the same evening at St. Joseph, Mo., at which resolutions expressing the deepest sympathy for Prussia were adopted, and a considerable sum of money raised.

—Hon. Lawrence W. Church, a leading member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, from McHenry county, died at his residence, in Woodstock, yesterday morning, aged fifty-one years. His disease was cholera morbus. He was a leading member of the bar, and a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress against Gen. Farnsworth, present incumbent.

—Peter Blimm, who a short time ago killed a boy eight years old at the house of Wm. Hoffman, near Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky, and then attempted to outrage the wife of Mr. Hoffman, was promptly arrested, a special grand jury indicted him for murder in the first degree, and on Wednesday he was tried by a court specially convened and found guilty. He was sentenced to be hung August 30th.

—The centennial valuation of real estate for purposes of taxation is nearly completed in Cincinnati and Hamilton county. In eighteen of the twenty-four wards of the city the total valuation is one hundred and thirty-two millon five hundred thousand dollars, being an increase over the valuation in 1859 of sixty-three and a half millions. The total valuation of all the townships except two is twenty-one million seven hundred thousand dollars, being an increase since 1859 of almost nine millions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞DANCING.

Prof. D. Mayer

Begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has engaged Turner's Hall for his Dancing School, which will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st of October. Circulars will be ready in September. ju21:a35

HEADQUARTERS DUQUESNE GREYS,
Pittsburgh, July 22d, 1870.

☞THE MEMBERS OF THE SECOND COMPANY DUQUESNE GREYS will meet at the Armory for Parade, at 4 o'clock, sharp, THIS AFTERNOON, provided with Plume and Pompoon.
J. B. MOORE,
Capt. Com'dg.
ju22:a36

HEADQ'TERS DUQUESNE GREYS BATTALION,
Pittsburgh, July 21st, 1870.

☞GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—The Battalion is notified to assemble at the Armory, fully equipped for Parade, on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock.
By order of the
GENERAL COMMANDING.
WM. R. BEED, First Lieut. and Act. Adj't. ju22:a36

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PROPRIETORS.

☞NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—Sheet Iron Chimney, 24 to 30 inches diameter, and 20 to 30 feet long—good second hand. Address, stating price, LOCK BOX 394, Pittsburgh. ju21:a35

WANTED.—Immediately, a Dress-MAKER at No. 53 Third street. None but an experienced hand need apply. 7-19

WANTED—AGENTS—For to sell the HOMESHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE on Commission in city and country. Apply at No. 70 Smithfield street. 7-16-sw

WANTED.—RECRUITS.—Several stout, able bodied men, of good reputation, are wanted to fill up the FOURTH COMPANY DUQUESNE GREYS. This company is one of the best in the Battalion. Apply at the office of
A. G. REESON,
je28:a21 Foot of 42d street.

WANTED.—Several Men for Farm Work, Gardening and Driving. Also, for Brickyard Work. Several girls Girls Wanted for Cooking, Chamberwork, Dining-room work and light work of all description. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge.

WANTED—MORTGAGES. 30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.
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Thirty Thousand Dollars to Loan
In large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest.
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Real Estate Agent,
68 Grant street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CHECK.—On the 12th or 13th inst., a CHECK for $54.25, No. 89, dated 12th July inst., drawn by Wm. McCully & Co. in favor of Messrs. Bradley & Dull, or bearer. The finder will please leave it at No. 18 and 20 Wood street. As payment has been stopped it is of no value to any one.
ju16:a41 A. H. BAUMAN.

FOUND.—On Saturday evening, a POCKET-BOOK, containing money, &c. The owner can have it by calling at 243 Sandusky street, Allegheny, and identifying it.
7-8 J. MAHAFFEY.

FOUND.—JULY 6th, A LIGHT BROWN COW, 8 or 9 years old. Owner will come and pay charges and take her away. EGIDIUS HESS, Ohio street, near East Lane. 7-15-FSW

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—No. 36 Esplanade street, Allegheny. HOUSE of 7 rooms and finished attic; gas throughout; hot and cold water in kitchen. Possession given September 1st. Apply on premises, or to JOHN STERRETT, Diamond, Allegheny. jus:tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Country Residence.

At Edgewood Station, A large DOUBLE TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and nearly 3 acres of ground. The house contains 15 rooms; also a well of soft water in kitchen. Any one in want of a splendid house will do well to call and examine this property. Will take city property in part payment if suitable. For further information call at the place, opposite Edgworth Station, on the P. R. R.
ju15:a8 JOHN GRAZIER.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE.—Furnished well, at 76 First street, well located for a boarding house. Terms moderate. 7-2

FOR SALE.—A BRICK HOUSE, corner of Logan and Hazel street, seven rooms with grass yard in front. The best location in the 7th ward. Will sell low, as I wish to go to the country. Apply at 60 LOGAN STREET, or address Mrs. M. L. B., No. 60 Logan street. 7-14

FOR SALE CHEAP.—$2,500 will buy a house with five rooms and hall, with four lots 24 feet front by 106 feet in depth, with stabling, fronting on a forty feet street, one-half square back of Pennsylvania avenue, Twentieth ward, near East Liberty. Apply at 174 Grant street, near Seventh avenue. ju10-WFM

FOR SALE.—STOCK FARM.—Contains 240 ACRES, one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation, balance woods. Improvement—2 dwellings, very large barn and stable, and sheep houses, orchard and well watered by a small creek passing through the place. Situated in Jennings county, Indiana, 3½ miles from Vernon and Louisville Railroad; in thriving neighborhood near to villages and churches. The farm can be purchased at $26 per acre. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO., No. 104 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.
Several Second-hand WAGONS.
One Light HOSE CARRIAGE, in good order.
One or Two HORSES.
Apply to
JOHN DYER.
Corner of South Canal street and Mary's Court, Allegheny. jul2:a2-TTHS

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds, constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
JAMES HILL & CO.,
Corner Marion Avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A fine COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 20 acres with 3 houses thereon; one, a fine, comfortable and convenient house; good water, and one of the best water powers in Western Pennsylvania for a mill; 16 miles from the city, on the waters of Turtle Creek Road, ¼ of a mile from Stewart's Station, Central Railroad. Also, several good Farms in good locations and houses for sale. Enquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
my11 No. 110 Grant St., opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE.—ON 5 YEARS' CREDIT.
18 LOTS, ½ acre each in orchard of large bearing Apple, Peach and Pear Trees.
5 LOTS, having a fine view of the cities. Price $400 to $600 each.
1 HOUSE AND LOT, full of choice bearing fruit. Price $975.
1 LARGE NEW COTTAGE, 9 rooms, wide hall, front and side porticos, 2 cellars, 2 large cisterns, good well of water at back door, carriage house and stable, grapes bearing, young orchard bearing, finest view of the cities and rivers, opposite mouth of Penn street, Mt. Washington, with 1 acre. Price $6,500. Or 2 acres more of fine orchard can be had with it. Within fifteen minutes walk of Incline. Enquire of
W. LINHART, on the premises.
je4:y1-STTH

FOR SALE.—An elegant frame cottage house, containing 5 rooms and hall situate on Main st., lot 20 by 100 feet. This property is very desirable, both on account of its convenience and reasonable price. Any one desiring a desirable house should not fail to secure this bargain.

A large and beautifully situated lot, 60 by 108 feet on 44th street, near Butler, can be bought at present for a very reasonable consideration. This will make a pretty spot for a handsome residence.

On Boundary street—A frame dwelling 2 story containing 10 rooms, now renting for $300. Lot 24 by 100. $11,800 will buy this, which is far below its value.

$300—Lots 20 by 100 each, pleasantly situated near the Pennsylvania Railroad, can be purchased *still* by applying at the corner of Penn and 33d street. jy18

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

The two story double house, the residence of Robert S. Kennedy, Esq., adjoining the residence of Messrs. Wm. and Hay Walker and Wm. Cooper, in McClure township, on the New Brighton Road, about 3 miles from the city. The house contains 14 rooms; also, ice house and cooling room, summer kitchen and laundry and out-house, convenient to the main building; the house is supplied with water and gas. The grounds, comprising about 10½ acres, are tastefully laid out and are stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, &c. On the premises are a large stable, cold grapery, out houses and gardener's house of 5 rooms. Verner Station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. is within a few minutes' walk of the house. For terms, enquire at the PEARL MILL, Allegheny. jul2:a94

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS
& CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)

Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.

Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.

We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.
my16:w99

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in Buchanan Postoffice, July 22d, 1870.

B
Burwell Lizzie
C
Carson Ellen
Cunningham D
Conaway Eli'bth
Carlisle James
Conaway Cinda
Canard Jno D
Cropman Mrs
Cullins Chas
Carey Wm
D
Davis M C
Draper Mary A
E
Evans Josiah
F
Fairfield S S
Foster A D
Fortune Kate
Fogle Barney
G
Gormley Ann
Goldthorpe F
H
Hughes David
Hurley Annie
J
James Walter
M
Miller & Lindsay
Mitchlen C
Mason Thomas
Mordonk P A
McLean Mich
McMains M
McMahon J T
McClure Wm
McGee Joseph
R
Reed Ella
Reed Mary E
Richey James
Reed Mary
S
Smith Amanda
Shock Henry
Sine Valentine
Spear Mrs J A
Speer Mary Ann
Staley Cyrus
Still Henry
T
Taylor Robt
Turrel Jno L
V
Vandergrift T J
W
Ward Jno P

PHILIP HOERR, P. M.

CHEESE.—100 boxes prime Goshen, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 120¼.

THE war in Europe has already increased the circulation of every daily paper in the land. It is an ill war that brings nobody good.

PITTSBURGH was the hottest city in the country yesterday, the mercury standing at 92, while at the next warmest place out of fifteen cities reported, St. Louis, it registered but 89.

THERE is considerable demand for the new seven per cent. First Mortgage bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. No safer investment could be made.

RICHMOND has furnished another evidence that man may with impunity avenge himself on the disturber of his domestic peace. Capt. Hayward, who murdered the seducer of his daughter, has been discharged and applauded for the deed.

OUR despatches from Europe continue to be quite full and interesting but are somewhat conflicting. In the course of a few days, when things in Europe become more settled, full dependence can be placed on the truth of the cable telegrams, but now it is impossible for foreign correspondents to secure only what is reliable.

WOULD it not be a singular coincidence if on the very Sunday the Pope promulgates to the world his own infallibility, that he should find his temporal kingdom swept from him and his Italian enemies invested with rulership? If, as our dispatches state, Rome has been given to Italy by France, such an event may come about.

TURKEY is reported to offer France two hundred thousand soldiers on pay. It is hardly probable that government would strip herself of the army for a pecuniary consideration when she must know, as all the outside world knows, that Russia is anxious for a complete Turkey gobble. We doubt the rumor. Turkey can best prosper by remaining neutral.

THE possibility that all Europe will be drawn into the war now in progress, grows stronger with the developments of each day. The action of the English Cabinet in resolving to hold troops under marching orders for Belgium, is full evidence that the neutrality laws are threatened to be violated, and when that comes about nothing can prevent a general and complicated war, in which all the leading powers will become involved.

IT WILL be seen from our cable dispatches this morning that the French Government refuses to exempt North German steamers from capture, except such as are at sea, and are ignorant that war has been declared, which may enter French ports. This refusal will put a stop to the dispatching of mails by the North German lines. They will have to be forwarded in neutral vessels. The steamers are withdrawn for the present.

IT is announced that Pope Pius has published his sympathy for Prussia. There would be nothing extraordinary in this any more than that King William heads a Protestant nation, and it would seem singular that he should receive the moral support of the Head of the Catholic church. But when it is considered that Napoleon has been a doubtful friend to Catholicism, has interfered with the church, has lived to advance neither religion nor liberty but self, while King William has been liberal to Catholic subjects endearing them to himself and government and in no wise interfering with the church machinery, it is not so remarkable that Pius should sympathize with and support him.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The able speech delivered in the halls of Congress on the 11th day of last May by General James S. Negley, of this District, on the commercial and shipping interests of the country, did not attract that much attention which its striking character deserved. The prophetic passages in which the speaker indulged at the time were not deemed of much importance for few could foresee in the politics of Europe any just ground for suspecting the war which has so suddenly and so unexpectedly burst upon the old continent. With the war comes the question "how are we to keep up our mail communications with Europe?" Already several staunch and reliable lines of vessels floating the North Germany colors have had to resign the contract for carrying the mails, and in view of the absence of American bottoms to supply their places, the Administration is sadly taxed to obtain ocean facilities to keep up our intercourse with Europe. The flag of Germany is no longer safe; that of England is liable at any moment to become equally insecure when floating above the great carriers of the ocean. The time has arrived for our own country to supply her own wants in ships, and to take her proper place on the high seas. The words sounded two months ago by General Negley, "Now is our time for action," have, in view of the embarrassments offered by the European war, found a golden meaning. The time has arrived when American shipbuilding should be revived. We have long enough paid tribute to foreign lands in this direction, and from the impetus which the war in Europe will give our commerce, we cannot but feel that the scourge to others is a blessing in disguise to ourselves. Elsewhere we publish in full the text of a private letter received from Hon W. H. Seward to Gen. Negley, in which that eminent statesman expresses his endorsement of the views advanced in the masterly May speech of our Representative, and fully expresses himself on the necessity of immediate action looking to the restoration of the equality of the American flag on the Atlantic.

A FEW REASONS WHY.

The query is frequently put, "Why is public sentiment so universal throughout the Northern States in favor of Prussia, and why is there manifested in her behalf such prayerful anxiety for the success of her arms?"

1. Because no other nation in Europe presents a form of government so closely resembling our own in its educational and religious features. Germany secures the education of her children on a plan similar to our common school system, and perhaps more liberal and perfect in its details. All religions are offered the fullest measure of liberty and protection. While Protestant in character, the Catholic, Greek or Jew is permitted to worship according to his own conscience, and no impediment against his doing so is thrown in his way.

2. Because Germany was the staunch friend and supporter of our Government during our late war for the Union. She aided us with words of cheer and comfort. She gloried with us in our victories and wept over but never magnified our reverses to create the impression that treason was prosperous and unconquerable. Out of the wealth of her people came timely succor from the Germans. Far more liberally than any other nation on the face of Europe did she respond to our call for pecuniary aid by purchasing the securities we had to offer, showing even greater confidence in the stability and resources of our country than did many of our own citizens who held with death-like grip to their money bags and declared the war for the preservation of the Union a failure. She never deceived us in one way or the other, and then or since has never held out that she was entitled to our gratitude, leaving her own good deeds and bright record of conduct towards us to speak for themselves.

3. Because our own country is largely Germanized. We have as a people much to be thankful for to those immigrants who have abandoned the "father-land" and come hither to settle down among us, to help till our waste lands and build our cities and carry forward the destinies of our great country. They have made good, reliable and loyal citizens. They have contributed largely to the development of our country, to the dissemination of useful knowledge, to the popularity of art and science, and have set noble examples of industry and frugality. Entering our country they have conformed well and faithfully to our laws, made good and useful members of society and we must respect the land which furnished us with such a good element of our population.

4. Because France has not under the reign of Louis Napoleon, been friendly either to our own or any other government on the earth unless to accomplish some ambitious end or aim of his own. During our war he was not cordial in his friendship towards the union. He winked at and encouraged traitors, and the French people hoped for the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. Napoleon took advantage of our troubles to plant Maximilian, a ruler of his own choice, on the throne of Mexico, never deigning to consult our own Government, or to stop to consider whether the Monroe doctrine was yet the doctrine of our people. The French people bought the bonds of the Confederacy in preference to those of the Government of the United States, and in every way helped on the war against the Union.

5. The thinking masses, who entertain no prejudice, look on the declaration of war by France against an unoffending nation as a piece of wicked arrogance and persumption. War, without just cause, for conquest or the gratification of the personal ambition of any one man or monarch, must be deplored; the aggressor never can carry with him the weight of moral sentiment or the support of the friends of humanity. The present struggle between Napoleon and King William is needless, but the former forced it upon the latter, and he may live to bitterly repent of his folly.

It is for these reasons that the free people of the United States send out their sympathies for Prussia and pray for victory to light upon her banners.

HUNTING NOMINEES.

A few days ago it was announced officially that the Executive Committee of the new party were "fully clothed with power to supply the vacancy" created on their ticket by the withdrawal of Hon. D. N. White. Our reporter attended the meeting of the Committee on Wednesday, with the view of giving to the public the result of their labors. He was politely informed, however, immediately on his entrance, that the meeting was private, and they did not wish their deliberations or conclusions published. In these circumstances, we waited patiently for their official announcement of the candidate who is to take the place of Mr. White. Up to the time of this writing we understand that they failed to find any one who is willing to accept of the empty and doubtful honor of a Committee nomination.

No blame however, we wish our readers to understand distinctly, attaches to the committee. They have performed their work faithfully, although not very successfully. Ever since the declinature of Mr. White was published, they have been on a mission of nominee-making. They have even employed, as we have been informed, numerous agents who have scoured the whole country in quest of a gentleman to take his place, but have so far utterly failed.

Why have they been so unsuccessful? This question is easily answered. Every day we find men who signed the call for the new party acknowledging that the whole thing is wrong, and is designed to destroy the power and prestige of Republicanism in this county. They aver most decidedly that they will never lend their aid to any such project, and that the Republican party must be preserved "one and indivisible." Gentlemen of influence and standing will not allow the use of their names, lest they might contribute to the accomplishment of an end which they never desire to see, and will do all in their power to prevent.

The committee seem to have as much trouble in procuring a nominee to take the place of Mr. White on the ticket of the new party, as General Prim has in procuring a King for the Spanish throne. Our German friends to whom appeals have been made to allow the use of their names to "supply the vacancy," all decline the honor. They assign as a reason that it would be in direct opposition to the "grand idea of Von Bismarck, a *united* Germany." They are opposed, and wisely, to the ceding of a single province or a single man. Our good friends from Fatherland do not belive in disunion. It impeded progress in Germany, and they are determined that it shall not bring ruin on old Allegheny.

In the meantime, the Committee are prosecuting their work most zealously. They are determined that through their agency the people shall have their own nominee. It is the people's work, and the Committee have resolved to do it for them. It is a noble resolution. But we think the people should either do their own work, or else relieve the Committee of their arduous labors, at least until we have passed through the summer solstice. It is absolutely cruel to insist upon them performing such disagreeable work in an atmosphere heated into the nineties.

The labors of the Committee have been increased considerably within the last few days, as they have learned that there are *several vacancies* to be supplied. There are certain other gentlemen on the ticket that refuse to accept, but who will not condescend to acknowledge the Executive Committee by sending in their resignation. They claim that the whole thing has been disorderly, and that to send in a resignation would be to recognize the disorder. This is a new phase of the question. It is kept very quiet, but murder will out.

Let no one be deceived because the ticket appears every morning in its entirety. Few of the nominees have accepted. Others say there is nothing to accept. Why are the names of these gentlemen still kept on the ticket? Even Mr. White's name is still retained, although he has given his declinature to "the people" and not to the Committee.

Why should there be a new ticket? There is no reason. Most if not all of the gentlemen are unwilling to accept the nomination. It is sheer folly then, especially in view of the difficulties of the case, for the Committee of the new party to put another ticket in the field. They have tried one. The nominees and "the people" ignore it. Then they should be satisfied. We heartily endorse the idea that the first ticket having proved a complete failure, it should not be "reformed" so as to appear new, without at least the consent of the people. "Why should there be a new ticket?" There is no reason why there should, and the best reason why there should not is, that the Committee are unable, after the most Herculean efforts, to form one.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Letter from Ex-Secretary Seward to Hon. James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania.

The following extract is from a letter addressed to Hon. James S. Negley, Representative in Congress from this district:

AUBURN, July 8, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * * It is easy enough to see how the United States have lost the control and profits of their foreign commerce. While we have been engaged in a civil war that taxed all our energies and resources, and forced us to anticipate the contributions of posterity to save the national life, other commercial States whose good fortune it has been to remain at peace have taken advantage of the discovery that sailing vessels are being displaced by steamships, and that wooden vessels are giving place to iron ones.

Not merely France and Great Britain, but every other European State is in a condition to build all at once iron steamships cheaper than we can with our imperfectly developed mines and forests and uninstructed and costly labor. Painful as the admission is, it must be made, that this misfortune which so deeply affects our national pride must continue until we shall be able, with or without the direct intervention of the Government, to build iron steamships as cheaply as they now are built in Europe.

Your speech, as well as all the reports you have submitted to me, show that this national power of building iron steamships as cheaply as European ones cannot be obtained now without an actual and effective intervention by Congress. When we come to ask this intervention we encounter a difficulty which an abundant experience ought to have taught us to foresee. All Congresses and all the constituencies agree in the abstract proposition that the national navigation interest must be restored and re-established; but the several sectional or party interests represented in Congress insist that the cost or sacrifice necessary to be incurred shall be cast upon some other interest. The public land interest insists that the burden shall be devolved upon the commercial interest or the manufacturing interest, and for that reason would prefer subsidies from the national treasury. The internal tax-payers and the merchants would cast the burden on the manufacturing and mining interests, and the mining and manufacturing interests, struggling against foreign competition, refuse to assume it.

The object in view, in my judgment, is sufficiently important to justify its attainments through compromise of the several conflicting interests, or even at the cost of any one of them. Those interests seem to be disinclined to so patriotic a compromise at this moment, and each one of them seems strong enough to protect itself by defeating the policy proposed at its own expense.

It was just in this way that the building of a Pacific railroad, which every one from the beginning admitted was necessary, was prevented and delayed eighteen long years, until a paramount military necessity compelled Congress to authorize it to be built, not, indeed, in the wisest way, but in the only way found practicable at the time.

The national mind does not sleep any more than the national necessities wear out. The national mind will find out its want of national navigation and will compel its restoration through Congress.

But with due deference to those who now sit in the legislative halls, I think that the responsibility will be devolved; not upon them, but upon a future Congress, or at least upon this Congress at a future session. To speak plainly, the popular mind in new elections will be susceptible to considerations of national interest, developments and aggrandizement. What is wanted to fix and establish the patriotic and wise convictions at which you have arrived in the national mind?

In the election at which the present Congress was chosen it knew only the rights, and felt only the passions and prejudices which were brought into activity by the rebellion. Slowly as it may seem to you that the national judgment discloses itself in its popular form, it is always in advance of Congress. Twenty years since, in accordance with the sentiment of the American people, I proposed to Congress to admit New Mexico as a free State into the American Union. It is only now that Congress seems about to reach the conclusion that what was then proposed is wise and right. How much agitation has not the project cost?

Come down, then, Mr. Negley, from your seat in the House of Representatives among the people. Show them that their Government is wrong in maintaining hopeless and unworthy grudges against foreign nations in refusing to obtain and accept in a peaceful war, upon just terms, the extension of their commerce and the extension of their national jurisdiction throughout the American continent, the free acceptance of immigration without fear or apprehension from Europe and from Asia, with all the labor and skill, not to speak of the wealth which it may bring. Show them that a nation that understands its own capacity and its own noble principles of humanity is just as able, and will find it just as wise, to build its own steamships for foreign commerce as it is to build its own railroads for domestic traffic. Do this, my dear sir, and take my word for it that you will before long have a Congress that will not higgle about measures indispensable to the maintenance of the national prosperity, dignity and honor.

Wishing you abundant success in following the policy in which we both agree on the line which you have chosen and are so gallantly pursuing, I shall say nothing of what I am now writing to you. At the same time I think it proper to reserve myself for activity in the line I have dictated, if you shall be unsuccessful in your efforts. May I not hope we may have an opportunity of conferring with each other on the subject.

I am, my dear sir, very faithfully your friend and obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE Italian musical journals give enthusiastic accounts of the production, at Genoa, of Signor Petrella's opera on the subject of "I Promessu Sposi." At the second representation, the maestro was recalled forty-five times after one particular romance. At the third representation the same furore was manifested; and Petrella himself, who is described as a singularly absent man, was remarked to be among the most uproarious of those who insisted on seeing the composer. "He was quite overcome," says the Italian journalist who relates the incident, "by the charm of his own music."

A CRUEL hoax was perpetrated at Halifax recently. An excursion train left that town for Lincoln at noon, and in the evening a telegram was received from Lincoln, asking for a doctor, wine, and bandages to be sent immediately. It was of course supposed that an accident had occurred to the excursion train, which took about one hundred persons from Halifax, and great excitement prevailed until the train returned in safety a few minutes after its appointed time. The railway authorities are trying to discover the author of the hoax.

THE proceedings of Lord Northbrook's committee, which assembled at the British War Office, show that Sir Joseph Whitworth, Sir W. Armstrong, and Colonel F. A. Campbell, R. A., Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, were examined, and it was resolved "that an order be given for a 35-ton gun, according to the design submitted by the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, and that steps be taken to make a trial of the properties of the Whitworth metal, if it can be procured from Sir Joseph Whitworth."

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Congress having brought its long session to a close, its acts are open now to such criticism as they justly deserve.

The representatives of the people should at all times be held to a strict accountability for their official acts, and they should not ask to be excused, from mere party considerations.

On the other hand, it is very unfair to denounce Congress, as a body, before its labors have been matured in legislative acts. There has been for months past a disposition shown by certain newspapers and letter writers to decry Congress, and the flood gates of obloquy have been opened by the Democratic and free trade papers generally, and not a few who claim to be Republican have aided them in this unwarrantable system of detraction. We may not express any surprise at the course pursued by such papers as the New York *World*, because its great purpose is to break down the Republican party, and the editors of that paper know that one effective mode of accomplishing this is to destroy the confidence of the people in their representatives.

From the opening of the session until its close this object has been steadily pursued, and those Republican editors and letter writers, who have thoughtlessly "given aid and comfort" to the enemy, will have ample opportunity to regret their folly.

Some Republican papers seemed to think that the abolishment of the income tax was the *main* and especial duty of Congress; this left undone, all the good that has been done by Congress amounts to nothing in their estimation. There is not a tax upon the statute book but is liable to ingenious criticism, and may thus be rendered obnoxious. The plain and simple truth is covered and kept out of sight, which may be expressed in this question: "Shall the surplus wealth of the country in the hands of the wealthy, pay its due proportion of the burdens imposed upon the people, for the support of the Government?"

The large incomes are in the hands of comparatively few, and many of those wished to shirk the payment of a just and proper tax. Wealth can always command friends and advocates of such *principles* as it may *desire*, whether it is in exemption from taxation, or in valuable franchises granted to "bloated corporations." Congress amidst obloquy and denunciation has withstood the assaults made, and still require that such men as A. T. Stewart and Wm. B. Astor, Jay Cooke, and others who might be named, should, of their millions of income, contribute to the support of the Government which protects them in the enjoyment of their property. The party, or individual, who expects to become popular by denouncing the income tax, must remember that there are two sides to the question. Wealth has been heard through the press, which has sympathized with it in its efforts to procure *exemption*; the other side would have spoken at the ballot boxes, had the surplus wealth been exempted from a fair proportion of the burdens imposed upon the country by the war. By the new law, all incomes under two thousand dollars per annum are exempted from taxation, and the rate is reduced from five to two and one-half per cent. This modification of the law should be satisfactory, and Congress should receive the thanks of the millions of the people for their adherence to the imposition of a just and proper tax.

At the opening of the session, four States were not represented in Congress and were without proper civil Governments—Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. There was great disorder in some of those States, and many despaired of a successful re-organization of their State Governments; but this has been done in all but Georgia, which, under the lead of that unrepentant traitor Robert Toombs, has refused to accept of the terms of reconstruction proposed by Congress.

On the last day, an act was passed which, it is believed, will remove all difficulties. In the campaign of 1868, the chief questions between the contending parties arose out of the modes proposed to restore the rebel States to the Union. Frank Blair was for driving out of the States already reconstructed, the Governments then in operation. We said that this would produce war, and proposed a better way, which we said would insure peace and order.

The people pronounced against the plan of Blair and Seymour, and in favor of Grant's plan, which was "Let us have peace." The work is accomplished. The Union is complete. Civil Governments have taken the place of the military. Order prevails. Men of every caste, religion and color, have rights guaranteed by the Constitution which all other men must respect.

The tariff has been modified and many of the articles in common use have either been exempt from tax, or the duties have been greatly reduced—such as coffee, tea, sugar, spices, dye stuffs, etc.

The internal revenue taxes have also been greatly reduced, which will relieve tradesmen and manufacturers from onerous burdens.

The army has been cut down to thirty thousand, officers' salaries have been reduced, and a large number of supernumeraries will be mustered out of service.

The funding of our bonds now due and bearing six per cent. (gold) interest, by issuing a new bond bearing four and a-half per cent. has been a cherished idea of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, and they presented the matter in a very clear light to Congress, and invited its early action.

The Senate early passed a bill which very nearly met the views of the President and Mr. Boutwell, but it contained one feature which aroused the opposition of the National banks. By it they were compelled to exchange their bonds now on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, in security for the National currency issued to them by the Government, for the new bonds to be issued by the funding bill. Those deposited bonds amounted to about three hundred and seventy millions of dollars, which, if thus exchanged, it was believed would secure the funding of the whole amount proposed, in a very short time. The Government had granted very valuable privileges and franchises to the National banks, they had made vast sums out of their franchises, and were all, with rare exception, exceedingly prosperous, and it was supposed that they would at once co-operate so as to secure the great end to be accomplished—the reduction of the interest paid by the Government on its bonds, and relieve the people of a large amount of taxation.

To the honor of many of those Banks it may be said, that they assented to the policy of the Administration, because a great public good would be accomplished thereby. Others who were more or less under Democratic control, sounded the tocsin, and made war upon the measure. The bill as reported from the Senate could not pass the House. Delay after delay—months rolled away—precious time was lost. European capitalists anxiously awaited the issuing of the new bonds, but in vain. The section compelling the banks to exchange their bonds was stricken out—the bill thus modified has become a law—war in Europe has intervened, and we may not indulge in bright anticipations as to the success of a measure which promised so much for the relief of the people.

The reconstruction of the States, the reduction of taxes, and the funding of the public debt at a low rate of interest, were the three greatest measures proposed by Gen. Grant's Administration.

The first and second are accomplished facts. The war in Europe, together with the refusal of the Banks to co-operate in the original measure, may delay or defeat the accomplishment of the third. But it seems to me that no Republican can withhold a meed of praise for what has been accomplished by Congress and the Administration.

The National taxes have been faithfully collected and applied to the payment of the National debt—which has been reduced more than one hundred millions.

The Union has been fully restored. Civil governments are in operation in all the late rebel States, and peace and order prevail.

Railroad and other enterprises are pushed forward with unparalleled vigor.

Labor is fully employed and fairly rewarded.

All kinds of trade and legitimate business receive patronage and encouragement.

Could the most sanguine friend of Gen. Grant, in 1868, have promised him more beneficial results? The future is bright with the prospects of prosperity and happiness.

PENN.

ON Monday afternoon John Calwell, a colored hack driver of Baltimore, fell from the steamer Massachusetts and was drowned.

AN institution has just been done away with in Paris which a French paper cannot allow to perish without a few words of commemoration; we allude to the Bureau de Presse, through which, until a month ago, all foreign newspapers had to pass before they were allowed to be delivered or sold in Paris. This department of the Ministry of the Interior consisted of a chief, one M. Girandeau by name, and a staff of clerks, whose duty it was to read all the foreign newspapers sent to Paris, and to translate into French anything which they thought likely to corrupt the French political mind, in order that the head of the department might seize, if he deemed needful, all copies of the offending journal.

AN enterprising newsboy has come to grief in London. A merchant the other night was walking along the street, when his attention was attracting by hearing the newsboy and another man shouting, "Important news—Death of the Emperor Napoleon." He asked to look at the newspaper, offering him a sixpence. The boy refused, said that he was selling the papers at a shilling each, and that he had already sold twenty-seven. The witness gave a shilling for one, and looked at it found there was no news of the kind. He then followed the boy and gave him into custody, and he was remanded for trial.

THE LARGEST STOCK AND GREATEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.

Consisting in part of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet soaps in endless variety. A large stock of fine Liquors, comprising the celebrated Bell Whisky, seven years old, Pure Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Blackberry Wine. All the different brands of genuine Scotch and English Ales and Porter. Preparations for the Hair, Teeth and Complexion. Housekeepers will find the best quality of Baking Soda, Cream Tartar, Washing Soda, Soda Ash, Indigo, Potash, &c., &c. Painters will find a good assortment of everything necessary to the trade—White Lead (fresh), Linseed, oil, Turpentine, Copal, Coach, White, Damar and Black Varnish, Paint Brushes. Would respectfully invite all whom it may concern to call and examine quality of goods and learn prices. We are satisfied they will not go away dissatisfied.

THE LARGEST STOCK, THE GREATEST VARIETY OF THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE CITY, IS AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner [illegible] and 6th (old St. Clair) Sts.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

The unexampled success which for twenty years has accompanied the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters provokes the envy of ignorant nostrum-mongers in all parts of the country, and the counterfeiting business having been measurably played out in consequence of the numerous suits instituted against the offenders, a new system of tactics has been adopted. In the South and West especially, a legion of "Bitters," prepared from worthless materials and bearing a variety of names, have been got up by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of substituting them to some extent for the Standard Tonic of the Age. In some cases country druggists are the concocters and proprietors of these unscientific compounds, which are warmly recommended by the vendors, who endeavor to palm them off upon the credulous in lieu of the great specific which has never yet had a successful competitor, either among proprietary preparations or the medicines prescribed in private practice. This notice is intended to put the public on their guard against persuasions of parties engaged in the attempt to substitute mere rubbish for the most efficient stomachic and alterative at present known. At this season of the year, when debility and complaints arising from a lack of vital energy so generally prevail, it is of the greatest consequence that no tricks should be played with depressed and enfeebled systems. Ask, therefore, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great vegetable invigorant and alterative, and reject, with deserved contempt, the worse than useless medleys offered in its place. It is as important to the public as to the proprietors of the famous restorative, that this advice should be heeded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

C. D. ARNSTHAL.........L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.
my17:v5

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
Sheeting and Batting.

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building) PITTSBURGH.
je29:v66

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

25c for
3 White Huck Towels,
A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 12½c Soft Finished Muslin, extra good.
At 6¼c. Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 8⅓c Fast Colored Calicoes, a great bargain.
At 10c. all the Best Makes of Calicos.

At 25c
DOUBLE WIDTH MOHAIRS.
A DECIDED BARGAIN.

At 12½c. Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c. Printed Alpacas.
At 50c Ladies Balmoral Skirts.
At $2.50 Ladies all Wool Summer Shawls.

Hats, Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
Kid and Lisle Thread, Gloves, &c.
AT
Very Low Prices!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WILL BE ISSUED SOON.
PITTSBURGH:
ITS
Industries & Commerce.
A BOOK PORTRAYING IN
FACTS AND FIGURES
THE
Growth and Present Prosperity
OF THE
Representative Manufacturing Interests
OF PITTSBURGH.
COPIES OF THIS VOLUME WILL BE PLACED IN THE
Leading Hotels
OF THOSE PORTIONS OF THE UNION WHICH ARE IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE TRIBUTARY TO THE
TRADE OF PITTSBURGH.
☞ The Volume will be printed and bound in a style not hitherto attempted in this city. A limited space has been
Assigned to Advertisers.
CANVASSERS WILL CALL UPON
MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN
For their Favors.
DAVID LOWRY,
E. A. MYERS,
JAMES MILLS, Publishers.
jy20:a21

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4-w36

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w61

GRAND RE-OPENING
NEW GOODS.
Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,
AT
HENRY PAULUS',
No. 124 OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.
The undersigned has again taken possession of his old place, and stocked it with a rich assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS. Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to visit.
je2:x84 HENRY PAULUS.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—WILLISTON SEMINARY having received from its founder, Hon. S. Williston, an endowment of $250,000 offers the very best advantages to students desiring a thorough preparation for Business or for admission to a Classical College. Board at cost, and Tuition free to the indigent. For catalogue address the Principal, MARSHALL HENSHAW, East Hampton, Mass.
jy15-d&T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Summer Shawls
VERY CHEAP.

Plaid and Chene Mixed
JAPANESE POPLINS.

Misses Linen Suits,
Ladies Buff Linen Suits,
Ladies White Linen Suits,
At Very Low Prices.

Honey Comb Quilts.
White and Colored Crib Quilts,
Table Linens and Table Napkins.

Cassimeres and Jeans.
Gents Neck Ties and Bows,
Shirt Fronts,
Gents Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies Lace Collars, &c.

At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Special Bargains
IN
PARASOLS.
Spring & Summer Goods
REGARDLESS OF COST,
AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
jul2

CLOSING OUT
Summer
DRY GOODS.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
Thin Dress Goods,
Lawns,
Chintzes,
Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
jn9

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Received this Day:
Traveling Satchels,
Col'd and Black Satins,
Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons,
Colored Sash Ribbons,
Gauze Merino Undershirts,
Large Palm Fans,
Silk and Linen Fans.
HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
Millinery Goods,
AT LESS THAN COST.
NEW GOODS
Received Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
jn8

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w31 133 SECOND AVENUE.

NOTICE.—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND who, about 25 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, Pa., will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office. ju6:s58

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street. Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines. ju8:29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)

The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS, WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial, conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of

Investors and Capitalists.

Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

The Bonds are in denominations of
$1,000, $500 and $100,
and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.

Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.

All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.

They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.

Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

COAL AND COKE.

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
Office, 142 WATER STREET,
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
And Deliver in the City.
my19:x16

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. ap20:v14

COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
ap12:v75

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c., attended to by WM. M. McKNIGHT, 241 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired. fell:y21

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK.
Fine, Medium and Common
CARPETS.
Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the trade.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
jul3:d&F

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS
CAN NOW BE HAD AT
M'Farland & Collins
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
They are taking stock, and will close out many of the best
Brussels and Ingrains,
At less than first cost. Call soon and get the choice.
je24

CARPETS.
New Rooms! New Goods!
NEW PRICES!
We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the
FINEST DISPLAY OF
CARPETS
Ever Offered in this Market,
LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
ap1

CHEAP CARPETS.
Superior Ingrains,
$1.00 PER YARD.
COMMON CARPETS,
50 TO 25 CENTS PER YARD.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Avenue,
je25 (Above Wood Street.)

UPHOLSTERERS.
Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and relaying carpets.
Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.
ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7:n66 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPET CHAIN
Of all Colors,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
Allegheny City.
my23:w32

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.

100 WOOD STREET.
R. E. BREED & CO.
QUEENSWARE,
FINE FRENCH
China and Glass.
SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
R. E. BREED & CO.,
100 WOOD STREET.

REYNOLDS STEEN & CO,
124 Wood Street
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND
Queensware.
☞ The largest assortment at New York prices.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. M. CUST'
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods. ap1:v43

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE ST. (near Court House) Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 21, 1870.

The absence of definite news from Europe has caused a reaction in the gold market, which opened very quiet and comparatively tame. This morning gold opened at 121@122, declining before noon to 121⅜@121⅛. From noon until 3 o'clock this afternoon the market remained comparatively steady, though quite sensitive, as telegrams of a pending battle were expected; after 3 o'clock there was a sharp downward movement, and prices declined to 119⅞, but again rallied to 120⅜, closing at 120⅜. There was considerable excitement in the afternoon on the decline owing to reported failures, and there were some heavy sales made by German bankers. $180,000 gold sold at auction to-day at 21⅜. Clearances to-day $92,313,000.

Leading bankers ask 110 to 110⅛ for sixty days' bills, but sales were made on the street at 109⅜ to 109⅝; prime sight bills 110⅜ to 110⅞. Shipments of specie to-day $933,609.

The money market opened active at 6@7 on governments and 7 currency to 7 gold on stocks. This afternoon it was easier at the close of bank hours.

Money more plenty at 7 per cent. on stocks and 5@6 per cent. on Governments. In the gold room, however, money is still stringent, and capitalists generally are afraid to loan at full currency value on gold. The Government bought one million bonds to-day at 107@107 20-100.

Governments opened heavy and remained dull, closing quiet. There are no evidences of the return of any considerable amounts from Europe. The closing quotations were: Coupons of 1881, 112⅝@112⅞; do. '62, 108⅛@108⅜; do. '64, 108⅛@108⅜; do. '65,108@108⅜; do. new, 107⅜@107⅝; do. '67, 107⅜@107⅝; do. '68, 107⅜@108⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. Currencies, 110⅛@111.

State bonds are lower; Old Tennessees, 61⅛; new do. 58⅛; old Virginias, 63; new, 62; Georgia 7s, 92⅛; old North Carolinas, 48; new, 30; Missouris, 89; Louisiana 6s, 68.

Stocks opened firmer but moderate; subsequently there were rumors of failures and business became lower with a downward turn, led by Lake Shore, some 15,000 shares being sold out, a prominent operator not being able to meet his engagements; afterwards the market became stronger with principal dealings in Lake Shore, Rock Island, New York Central and Hudson and Reading. Pacific Railroads steady.

Union, 80⅛; Mortgage, 80⅛; Central, 83; Canton, 62; Cumberland, 40; Western Union 34; Quicksilver, 5; Mariposa, 6⅛; preferred, 11⅛; Water Power, 15⅛; Adams Express, 65⅛; Wells, 14; American, 43⅛; United States, 44; Pacific Mail, 40⅛; New York Central & Boston, 93⅛; Scrip, 90⅛; Erie, 22; Harlem, 133⅛; Reading, 95⅛; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 90; Illinois Central, 128; Pittsburgh, 105; North Western, 82⅛; do. preferred, 85; Rock Island, 112⅛; New Jersey Central, 101; St. Paul, 60; do. preferred, 75⅛; Wabash, 49⅛; do. preferred, 62; Ft. Wayne, 92⅛; Terre Haute, 32; do. preferred, 63; Chicago and Alton, 114⅛; do preferred, 116; Ohio and Mississippi, 34⅛; C. C. and C., 81⅛; Hartford and Erie, 3⅛; St. Joe preferred, 112.

The Sub-Treasury balance is, Gold, $71,175,-244; Currency, $12,497,884.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 6⅛; Franklin, 8⅛; Hancock, 1⅛; Minnesota, ⅛; Quincy, 2.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, July 20, 1870.

Closing quotation bs as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	20⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	7⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	12⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	7⅞
U. S. 5-20 1862	8⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	7⅞
U. S. 5-20 1864	8⅛	U. P. R. R.	87⅞
U. S. 5-20 1865	8⅜	C. P. R. R.	92⅛
U. S. 10-40	6⅜	Cy. Pacifics	10

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, July 21, 1870.

The market is without any essential change as compared with yesterday, though upon the whole the feeling is rather better—operators are more hopeful. In reference to the immediate future of the oil trade, some dealers entertain the following view, viz: as petroleum is *not contraband of war*, and as all of the Holland and Belgium ports are declared to be neutral, and in all probability will be permitted to remain so, therefore no embargo will ensue as regards petroleum carrying vessels, but on the contrary they will be allowed to move in their accustomed channels without interference from the belligerents. Again, *under the treaty of Paris* of 1866 commodities *not contraband* are allowed to float on the high seas and to be landed at any port not under actual blockade, whether said merchandise be found under a friendly flag or that of an enemy; in other words private property is to be respected on the high seas in regular transit and by this means the oil trade will escape all interference and be respected by both nations at present threatening war. It is to be hoped that the above views are correct, for it would be very disastrous to this large Pittsburgh interest for the war to interfere with it, if for only a brief period.

CRUDE.

Sale 1,000 bbls, seller thirty days at 10⅛; 1,000 each August and September at 10⅛; 1,000 seller all year at 10; 100 bbls, "Parker," spot, at 10; $100 paid for privilege of placing 1,000 bbls, any time this year at 10. It was reported that several sales had been made for seller August at 10⅛ and we heard of 1,000 at 10⅛. In the afternoon, however, it was reported as being offered at 10⅛. It is said that there are but few sellers aside from the shorts, refiners generally being disposed to wait for later developments in regard to the war.

REFINED.

Sale of 2,000 bbls July at 25. Later it was quoted at 24⅞; August at 25@25⅛; September 25⅛@25⅜; October, 25⅛, November, 26; December 26⅛, buyer all year 27.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT

Brooks, B. & Co. 73 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.
A. D. Miller 97 bbls ref. to Tack, Bro & Co., Phila.
Hutchinson Oil Refining Co. 164 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Hutchinson Oil Refining Co. 106 bbls refined to Wm. Baldwin & Co., Phila.
Hutchinson Oil Refining Co. 53 bbls refined to Stone & Davis.
Total .... 493 bbls.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

F A Bates 398, on account O C & A R R; Cosmos Refinery 462, on account same; Vesta Oil Works 154, on account same; A A Mills 74, on account W Bartie; D Hay & Co; 100, on account J Kunkle; F A Bates 200, on account W Brough; 468 same on account D C Herbst; Tack, Bros & Co 74, on account Goldrick; Waring, K & Co 74, on account D C Herbst; Eagle Oil Works 148, on account B C Duncan; Fairview Oil Works 148, on account B S Goldrick. Total .... 2,500 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

J. M. Riter, 390 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro & Co. Phila.
Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 203 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.
McKelvy Bro. & Co., 107 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 876 bbls refined oil to den. F. & Co., Phila.
H. Koehler & Co., 143 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.
J. C. Kirkpatrick, 112 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.
Montzheimer & Koehler, 800 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.
Braun & Wagner 311 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total .... 3,021 bbls.

THURSDAY, July 21, 1870.

Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, F. & Co., 320 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co. Phila.
J. A. McKee 300 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.
Wormser, Myers & Co. 200 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.
Braum & Wagner, 104 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.
Montzheimer, K. & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.
J. M. Riter, 90 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.
J. A. McKee, 200 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.
Lockhart, F. & Co., 468 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.
Fulton, Marvin & Co., 106 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phil'a.
McKelvey & Bro., 480 bbls refined to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.
Montzeimer K. & Co. 240 bbls refined to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.
J. C. Kirkpatrick 152 bbls. refined to Waring, K & Co., Phila.
P. Weisenberger 203 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Total .... 3,255 bbls

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Flour dull and lower; choice Wisconsin $7.25. Wheat dull at $1.30 for No. 1, $1.25 for No. 2. Oats lower at 32c for No. 2. Freights firm at 5⅛d to Buffalo and Oswego.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS,
THURSDAY, July 21, 1879.

FREIGHTS.

The uneasiness which was manifested among stock men some weeks ago in regard to freights has pretty well subsided, and the general feeling now is that there will be no change soon, that the reduction made sometime since will be adherd to. It is intimated that the Michigan Southern and Northern Central would like to put freights up, but the Pennsylvania Central, we understand, do not, for the present at least, propose to make any change; the latter company was, in a manner, forced to make the reduction by the two former companies, and it is now contemplated to give them the benefit of cheap freights— to use a common phrase, make them sick of it. The rate on cattle is $45 per car to New York, and $40 to Philadelphia.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle continue large, very large, but with a continued active demand, the sales have again been large, and notwithstanding the large araivals, there was not to-day a very large number in the pens unsold. The sales since this day week foot up over *three thousand head* against twenty-five hundred last week, the largest number we have had to record in any given week for a year or more. Compared with last week, prices are lower, fully ¼ of a cent on good, and ½ a cent common and medium—some dealers thought they could have bought to-day at a reduction of ¼. Some few droves of extra shipping steers sold at 8⅛@8⅜; but as will be seen, there were but very fow sold above 8 and only a small portion even at that.

Some twenty-five or thirty car loads were sold for Comunipaw, including the following: Marvin to McMahon, 18 at $88 per head; Hudson to same, 54 at $82, Casterline sold 49 to Kleman at $91; Kelly bought 7 car-loads, of which part reported to have brought $115. Briggs bought 48 at an average of about 8⅜ cts per lb. The shipments to Philadelphia were also large.

THURSDAY, JULY 12.	No.	Wgt.	Price
Musser & H to McFillen	33	37,700	7 75
" "	30	34,950	5 50
Needy "	48	62,000	—
Holmes, L & Co to Gillitt & Co	20	20,230	6 95
" " Kurtz	23	18,060	5 00
FRIDAY, 15.			
" " Gillett & Co	75	75,150	6 00
" " Landis	19	16,930	6 00
Hazlewood & B to Duffy	18	20,320	7 25
" " McGarvy	22	21,250	6 20
SATURDAY, July 16.			
Holmes, L & Co to Seitz	23	18,180	4 90
" " Landes	5	3,280	—
Hazlewood & B to Musselman	22	17,800	5 25
" " "	11	6,980	5 25
Hedges & T to Landes	24	15,740	4 50
TUESDAY, July 19.			
" " Miller	44	36,080	5 25
" " Potteiger	44	36,070	5 25
" " Roth	18	17,500	6 25
Holmes, L & Co to Keller	51	32,500	4 50
" " Nitche	18	19,680	7 15
" " Keller	5	3,980	5 25
Hazlwood & B to Graff	32	20,440	—
Shamberg to Kleman & A.	46	40,750	6 50
Forbes to Klemans & A	24	18,620	5 50
Holmes L & Co to Baker	85	70,830	5 20
" " Swarr	44	34,050	5 12
" " Hower	23	19,650	5 85
" " Kurl	14	16,430	7 00
Marks to Zorn	12	13,900	5 00
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.			
Hazlewood & B to McMahon	33	39,600	7 90
" " McMahon	55	55,170	5 85
" " Hartzell	24	19,850	5 10
" " Black	61	66,070	5 75
" " Hare	10	9,410	6 40
" " George	15	18,330	5 87
" " Graff	26	19,880	—
" " Hartzell	50	17,200	5 60
" " Taggart	24	24,650	6 00
" " Wattles	18	19,000	7 48
" " Evans & L	48	43,260	5 75
" " Stack	22	17,180	6 25
" " Conness	36	37,290	7 62
" " Boyd	18	16,450	5 50
" " Enright	12	10,980	5 00
" " Wightman	15	14,880	5 75
" " Mitchell	23	22,800	6 25
" " Baer	19	10,450	6 82
Adams to Evans	17	19,000	7 25
Bills to Kelley	51	62,170	8 25
" "	60	85,000	8 50
Cairns to Baer	9	8,770	6 00
Drake to Briggs	37	39,800	6 75
Evans to McArdle	18	22,050	8 25
" "	15	14,200	6 25
Cochran to Martin	38	38,290	7 00
Robinson to Huntsberger	34	37,050	7 25
Evans to Smith	18	18,280	6 75
Willhelm to Mains	17	18,780	7 62
Marks to Swarr	20	20,350	6 82
McConly to McArdle	9	12,000	7 50
THURSDAY, JULY 21.			
Smith to Martin	2	3,570	8 00
" Baer	40	32,060	5 60
" Holtenstein	20	16,070	5 35
Holmes, L & Co. to Lamb	16	22,100	8 25
" " Huntsberger	19	19,950	—
" " Kelley	32	39,550	—
Hazlewood & B. to Miller	24	21,080	5 35
" " Marks	40	40,440	5 75
" " Zohn	41	38,960	5 75
" " Bearer	10	9,450	6 25
Hedges & T. to Lamb	35	40,980	7 75
" " Kelley	53	63,700	7 82
" " Mains	18	18,550	6 62
" " do	18	16,670	6 62
" " McArdle	17	19,030	7 00
" " Judy	16	18,500	3 50
McCurdy to Klemans & A	50	54,740	7 25
Baer " Byesly	20	14,250	5 35
Greenly " Lovenstein	20	20,630	—
Keyes " Duffy	21	19,140	5 15
Trauerman to Richmond	15	14,550	6 00
Holmes, L & Co. to Kelley	37	40,650	6 50
" " Kleman & A	80	69,380	5 25
" " Young	18	19,120	7 25
" " Kelley	17	18,610	5 75
" " Baker	12	9,380	5 25
" " Baer	10	8,280	5 12
" " Markle	38	37,170	6 25
" " Means	16	15,140	6 15
" " Knox	19	17,880	5 50
Hedges, & T. to Evans	19	19,220	—
" " Deitzer	33	35,180	7 15
" " Martin	51	54,230	6 50
" " Olmus & L	19	20,050	7 60
" " Seltzer	18	16,500	6 75
" " Graff	19	14,120	4 75
" " Kelley	20	21,420	6 50
Orr & W. to Huntsberger	17	19,550	7 00
Smith to Olmus & L	18	19,830	7 70
" " Mains	36	39,170	5 05

SHEEP.

The arrivals were reported unusually light, and mostly of an inferior grade, and this being the case, the market was considerably stronger than last week and prices a shade higher. Prime to extra sheep sold at 5⅜@6c—there were but two car loads sold at the outside figure, though more of the same kind could have been sold at the same price. Medium to good sold at 4⅜@5 and common at 3⅜@4. Stock sheep may be quoted at $2@2.50 per head. One prominent New York shipper gave it as his opinion to-day that twenty additional car loads could be sold within the next twenty-four hours, remarking at the same time that he had been only able to buy thus far thirteen car loads against thirty cars last week.

HOGS.

Hog market firm and higher, with only a limited supply and an increased demand; prices as compared with last week, have advanced from ⅛ to ¼ a cent per pound. Philadelphia hogs are now quoted at 9⅜@10 and York hogs at 9⅛@9⅜.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, July 22, 1870.

The excitement in the markets, particularly breadstuffs, continue unabated, and is likely ly to continue so long as the news from Europe is so decidedly war like. Speculation is up to fever heat, the feeling being as wild as at anytime during the war in this country, and as remarked yesterday, this movement like all others that have preceded it will be over done, and go as it may, somebody will be badly hurt. So wild has the feeling been in Chicago that it is said there is not sufficient wheat in the country to settle the contracts now out for August delivery. Outsiders should be very careful how they operate while the markets are in such a feverish condition, as there is no telling what may happen in a few hours. The fact that a large amount of wheat in the elevators at Chicago has become "heated" has, as might be expected, created quite a sensation there, particularly among those who advanced money with this wheat as collateral. Every effort is being made to have the the immense stock in that market moved, and the sooner it is done the better, as the longer it remains the worse it will be. A Chicago paper of Wednesday says: It is understood that the extreme depression in cash lots is partially due to the refusal of capitalists to allow their money to be used any longer in carrying property which seems to be precarious. The "posted wheat," or the "red hot" article, as some jocular ones called it, was avoided til late in the session, then sold sparingly at at $1.17, and settled down to $1.15, at which rate large quantities were taken—principally in small lots. There was thus the anomaly of an advance of 3½c on the average prices of seller August, from yesterday a decline of 1c on regular deliveries, and a still greater drop in the quotations on suspected lots."

ASHES—Unchanged; common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½; Pearls, 9@9½; Pots 7½.

APPLES—In steady demand but unchanged; sales at $4@5 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is an improved demand for prime, but common is quiet and unchanged; may be quoted at 15@18 for fair, 19@20 for good, and 21@22 for choice.

BROOMS—Store prices: Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

BEANS—Dull; $1.50@1.75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Is dull, 12@13 cts.

CHEESE—The demand is rather better though the market is not active and there is no change in prices. Sales at 12@14, for Ohio Factory and Goshen. Sweitzer, 18@19 and in good demand.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60@65c per pair; and full grown ones at 90c@$1 per pair, as to size and condition.

CORNMEAL—Is scarce and higher, $1.00@1.05 per bush.

CARBON OIL—Market rather firmer, though there is no improvement in the demand; we quote nominally at 22⅛@23c, in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are firmer in consequence of reports that the crop this year will be a partial failure. Sales of good halves at 8⅛@9c. Quarters dull at 6. Apples 5@6.

EGGS—Continue dull and in consequence of the intensely hot weather, most of the receipts are in bad condition; we now quote at 19@20.

FLOUR—As might be expected, the market continues strong and considerably excited, and with a good consumptive demand, and some inquiry for speculation, prices are firmer and higher. We now quote good choice western flours at $7⅛@7⅞. Rye flour $6.

GRAIN—There is no abatement in the demand for wheat and with continued light arrivals, the market is strong and tending upward; we are reported sales of good red at $1.40 and white at $1.50. Oats scarce and firm with considerably inquiry and dealers generally are still impressed with the belief that prices are likely to go higher and, consequently, are indifferent about selling. We can report sales of round lots at 55—now held at 56@57 for small lots in store. Corn is scarce and in demand for home consumption and shipment, and there are no sellers of good shelled below one dollar and we heard of a sale of 2,000 bush. having been made at that figure; very little ear in market. Although there is only a moderate demand for rye, it is held very firmly with but very few sellers below $1. Nothing doing in barley.

GROCERIES—Continue very firm and at the advance there is an active demand for sugars, as there always is in a strong and excited market. Raw sugars range from 10@12⅛c, as to quality crushed, 15; "A" coffee, 14⅛; "B" coffee, 14; "Ex C," 13⅛. Coffee strong at a range of from 20@23⅛c, as to quality. New Orleans molasses scarce and firm at 85@90. Syrups dull and unchanged. Teas higher.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HAY—New crop is selling from country wagons at $10@15, and old at $15@20.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3⅛ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.20@1.25, the outside figure for well established Western brands.

PROVISIONS—Market continues strong and prices are firmer with an upward tendency. Shoulders 14⅛@14⅜; ribbed sides 17, clear do 18. Sugar cured hams 25; Breakfast Bacon 20. Lard 17⅛ in tcs and 18@18⅛ in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork firm at $31.

POTATOES—Under influence of increased arrivals, very dull and prices are lower, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. for new crop. Old crop about exhausted.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or timothy seeds. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the arrivals are light, and cannot be quoted above $2.20.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at $1.60 by the car load and $1.70@1.75 for small lots in store.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cotton nominal; sales of 700 bales at 20c for middlings. Flour less active and unsettled, 10@20c lower with free offerings; better grades unchanged; sales 11,-bbls at $5.50@6.40 for superfine western and State, $6.25@6.76 for common to good extra western and State, $6.75@7.00 for good to choice do., $6.75@7.50 for common to choice white wheat western extras, $6.40@6.75 for common to choice extra Ohio and $6.50@9.75 for common to choice extra St. Louis. Rye flour firm, with sales 300 bbls at $5.40@7.25. Whiskey dull and unchanged, with sales of 300 bbls at $1.03@1.04; latter for old. Wheat: receipts 115,123 bush; wheat less active at the close and 4@6c lower, with sales 80,000 bush at at $1.54 for No 1 spring, $1.30@1.38 for No 2 Chicago, $1.40@1.45 for No 2 Milwaukee, $1.56 1.57½ for red and amber western. $1.65 for new amber Indiana, and $1.60@1.65 for old white Indiana. Rye dull. Corn: receipts 129,257 bush; corn dull and 1@2c lower, with sales 40,000 bush at $1.02@1.08 for new western mixed, closing at $1.04@1.07 for prime. Oats: receipts 30,954 bush; oats 1c lower, with sales 30,000 bush at 64@65c for western and 70@72c for Ohio and State. Coffee firm and in better demand, with sales 717 bags Rio. Molasses dull. Sugar nominal, with sales 60 boxes Havana at 11⅛c. Rice more active, with sales of 500 bags Rangoon at 7⅜@7⅝c; also sales of 250 bags in bond at 3⅛c for good; sales 75 tcs Carolina at 8⅛c. Hops improving. Provisions—Mess pork dull and nominal, but closed with sellers at $30.45 and buyers $30.25; prime mess firmer, sales 250 bbls at $29, but held at $30; also, 240 bbls mess seller August at $30.50. Beef in fair demand and firm; sales 400 bbls at $12@16 for plain; $16@19 for extra. Beef hams neglected. Tierce beef nominal. Lard dull at 17@17⅛c for western steam; 17⅛c for kettle rendered; sales 500 tcs for September at 17⅛c. Middles steady; sales 25 bxs at 15c. Butter steady at 18@27c for western; 20@32c for State. Cheese dull and heavy at 7@14⅛c. Freights quiet and steady; 15,000 bush of wheat to Liverpool per steam at 12s 8d; 1000 bbls flour 3s 3d.

Latest.—Flour dull and declining for shipping grades: sales at $6.75@6.85 for extra State. Wheat heavy at $1.40@1.42 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.30@1.38, No. 2 Chicago and $1.56@1.57½, winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats dull at 64@65c for western; 70c, Ohio. Corn dull at $1@1.07 for mixed western. Pork dull and heavy at $30.25@30.45. Lard dull at 17@17⅛c. Bacon is held steady but quiet. Beef firm.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Flour fairly active, less firm and unchanged. Wheat active and 3⅛@3⅜c lower, closing at $1.21⅛@1.22 for No 2; this afternoon dull at $1.28@1.28⅛ seller August. Corn active and 3@3⅛c lower, closing at 86⅛c cash; this afternoon 86c seller July. Oats quiet and 2c lower; 84c for No 2. Barley dull and nominal. Highwines active; 97c for wood-bound and 98c for iron-bound. Provisions steady and firm. Mess pork $30. Lard 16⅛c. Dry salt shoulders 13c, short rib middles 15⅛c. Receipts for the past 24 hours 2,819 bbls flour, 46,185 bush wheat, 123,900 bush corn, 18,476 bush oats, 2,827 bush rye, 1,730 bush barley, 5,175 hogs. Shipments: 5,236 bbls flour, 151,287 bush wheat, 44,851 bush corn, 8,170 bush oats, 14,160 bush rye, 850 bush barley, 5,333 hogs. Freights firmer; 3⅛c for oats and 3⅜c for wheat to Buffalo. Exchange unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Hogs active and 15@20c higher; $9.10@9.80 for common to extra. Cattle more active; $3.25@8.25 for Texan to choice smooth steers.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Flour dull and 25c lower, with sales of family $6.75@6, the market closing flat. Wheat is lower and nominal, and red sold at $1.38, for No. 1, but at the close was offered at $1.35, without buyers. Corn lower, and closed dull at 93@95c. Rye held 98c@$1.01. Barley $1.10@1.20. Cotton is nominally uncranged. Tobacco in good demand with sales of 130 hhds at $16.50@$51.00 for frosted trash to choice leaf. Whiskey is dull at $1@1.01. Lard sold at 16⅛c, and the market closed quiet. Bulk meats are held at at 13⅛c, but 13 was the best offer; rib sides held at 15⅛c, but 15⅛ was the best offer; clear rib held at 19⅛c. but 16 was the best offer; clear saleable at 16⅛c. but held ⅛ higher. Bacon firmer; shoulders sold at 14⅛c and clear rib sides at 17⅛c, and clear sides 18 but 18⅛ was the best offer. Eggs 16@17c. No change in oils.

Live Stock Market

NEW YORK, July 21.—We had 1,640 beves to-day; 71 cars at Weehawken and 35 at One Hundredth street. Stock mostly poor and prices weaker. Fat cattle no lower. No Texans and no prime cattle offered. Prices varied from 11⅛c for 4⅛ cwt. Illinois dry cows to 13⅛@14⅛c for thin 6 cwt. steers, and 16c for best 7⅛ cwt. cattle on sale. Sheep—Arrivals 2,800, mostly State lambs. No change in fat sheep, and choice lots were sold at 6⅛@7c, with fair at 6c; poor are lower 1 car 70 pound Ohio culls selling at 3⅛c to a farmer. Other poor lots to nett at 4⅛c; prime lambs are doing better and selling quick at 10@10⅛c for choice State and 8@10c for ordinary to good western and Canada; a car of 80 pound Ohio sheep sold at 6⅛c; a car of Canada lambs 58 pounds, at 8⅛c and one deck choice, 58 pounds, 10⅛c. Hogs steady at 12c net, for medium and light weights; arrival 16 cars.

Dry Goods Market

NEW YORK, July 21.—Business inactive, and little or no change to notice in prices. It is apprehended that war in Europe will cut off the export demand for cotton to some extent, and that prices for this staple must decline, hence buyers of goods are in no hurry to stock up, although many staple fabrics are selling far below the present cost production, such as heavy brown sheetings, delaines, &c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Flour is firm and 50c better. Wheat firm and 5c better; sales at $1.50@1.53 for No. 1 red; $1.48@1.50 for No. 2 do; closing less firm. Corn very firm and better; No. 2 mixed 85c; No. 2 at 92c. Oats firm and better; No. 1 State sold at 61c, closing steady. Petroleum—Prices unsettled and lower at 20@22c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Flour quiet and firm; superfine $6@6.75, do. extra $7@8, do family $8@9.50, western superfine $6@6.75, do extra $6.75@7.50, do family $7.50@8. Wheat active; sales of red at $1.50@1.75, white $1.60@1.80. Pennsylvania nominal at $1.62@1.80. Corn—White $1.30; yellow $1.15. Oats 62@65c. Whiskey quiet at $1.02@1.03.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Bagging firm at 30@30⅛c. Cotton firmer; middling at 18c. Flour active; extra family at $5.50. Rye at 90c. Provisions active and higher. Pork $31.50. Bacon 15@18@19c; bulk meats 14@17@18c. Lard 17⅛c. Hams; sugar cured 24⅛c. Whiskey $1.00@1.02.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Trade in breadstuffs has fallen off. Flour—superfine $5.75; extras $6; spring wheat do $6.50@7.50. Wheat quiet; Penna. red $1.80. Rye advancing; western $1.12; Penna. $1.14. Petroleum excited; crude 17c; refined 25c. Whisky quiet; western in bond $1.05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 21.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet, and 4@6c lower; No. 1 white Wabash $1.54; amber Michigan $1.46; No. 1 red Wabash $1.46@1.47⅛; No. 2 do. $1.44; amber Illinois $1.50. Corn dull and 4⅛c lower; No. 2 89c. Oats dull and 2c lower; No. 1 58c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Cotton nominal; receipts 102 bales, exports 77. Flour firm and advancing; superfine $6. Corn $1.10. Oats 60c. Hay $21@22. Bran 21c. Pork $32.50. Bacon firm; shoulders 15⅛c, sides 19⅛@19⅜c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Cotton is quiet and steady, with sales of middlings at 17@17⅛c. Sales 300 bales; exports, 1,087; stock on hand 54,604 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 21—8 cars 1 s ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Jones & L; 2 do do, Chess, S & Co; 2 do do, J Painter & Son; 6 do do, McKnight & Co; 10 do pig iron, 1 car blooms, Nimick & Co; 16,000 ft lumber, Cromlow & C; 100 doz brooms, Voigt, M & Co; 50 bdls shovels, J Woodwell & Co; 2 cars ice, Wm Scott & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, R C Clarke & Co; 1 car stone, J L L Knox, 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 5 pkgs cigars, Arbuckles & Co; 2 bbls, 6 bdls paper, 3 do hdls, Eaton & C; 11 sks oats, H J Lynch; 8 bxs cheese, A & J Kerr; 10 hhds shoulders, M M Fried; 1 bbl eggs, H Rea, Jr; 1 do do, R Peet; 30 bdls chair, C G Hammer & Son; 10 bbls flour, P Duff & Son; 35 bxs cheese, Watt, L & Co; 15 do do, S Ewart & Co; 1 bx sausage, Carter, McGrew & Co; 4 bble potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 53 chairs, T B Young & Co; 1 bbl eggs, P Duff & Son; 18 bxs cheese, W H Kirkpatrick.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 21.—300 bbls flour, T Jenkins Bro; 1 car s iron, T Maloney; 100 bbls flour, Culp & S; 100 do do, Schomaker & L; 1 car scrap iron, A Naile, 15 sks rye, B L Lovestock & Co; 1 car oats, Bingham C & Co; 12 sks rags, Frazier, M & Co; 20 bbls flour, G W McClure; 20 do paper, Godfry & Co; 1 bbl eggs, H Rea Jr; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 do meat, Dalzell & T; 30 bxs cheese, Watt, L & Co; 25 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 25 do do, Carter, McG & Co; 50 do do, Dilworth H & Co; 21 sks g scraps, B Pflaum; 5 bales tow, Dauler & W; 221 sks rye, McCullough S & Co; 308 o bbl, E C Burk.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, July 21.—100 bbls, flour, Segmyer & V; 13 bales cotton, A O France; 1 car grain, McHenry & H; 100 sks corn, F Schild; 10 cases wine, Littell & M; 3 tcs beef, E H Myers & Co; 3 do do, J P Hanna, 25 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 39 sks oats, 4 do rags, H Rea Jr; 2 churns M W Rankin Bro; 24 bales wool, Gill & B; 60 bdls paper, Pgh Paper Manf Co; 24 sks oats, S Hood; 5 bbls d beef, Dalzell & T; 21 do apples, E Owens; 20 tcs lard, W B Hays.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, July 21.—2 bxs mdse, J Munhal, 1 dc do, Morganstern & Co; 450 rails RR iron, C & P R R; 2 cars 1 stone, Shoenberger B & Co; 1 bbls butter, 1 do eggs, L J Blanchard; 1 car oats, W McKee & Co; 1 do f brick, Hussey, W & Co; 50 cars coal, Kier, F & K; 46 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 car tar, L Oppenheimer.

ALLEGHENY STATION July 21.—10 bxs tobacco, W H Park; 8 bbls apples, J Herbert; 29 sks oats, O Blair; 6 bbls apples, W C Armstrong; 13 sks rags, J B Jones; lot s ware, Jos Craig; do do, R & A Carson; 91 sks oats, 3 do rye, S C McMasters; 46 bbls flour, Adams & Knox; 24 hides, Luckcamp & Co; 2 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 4 do ice, M Kreps.

CHARLES P. STRIGHT,
Carpenter and Builder,

Will promptly attend to all kinds of jobbing work. Oil and water tanks made to order. No. 171 North avenue, corner Webster street, Allegheny, Pa.
au30:w7

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with 3 feet 9 inches in the channel. Weather close and cloudy, with every appearance of more rain.

The Belle arrived and departed as usual. She was so unfortunate as to knock her chimneys down by coming in contact with the bridge at Williamsport. It did not prevent her from leaving on time, however.

The Mary Davage is loading for St. Louis, and will leave on the first water.

—A special from St. Louis to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: On Sunday last F. M. Clayton and Mart. Burnham, pilots of the steamer Natchez, published a card denouncing John Kay, who was on the steamer Natchez as correspondent of the Republican during the late race as a "willful falsifier, a purjured scamp, and not worthy the confidence of a cur dog." This card grew out of certain strictures by Mr. Kay on the piloting of the Natchez. Mr. Kay yesterday filed a petition in court for twenty thousand dollars damages against Clayton and Burnham. His petition asserts that he wrote nothing willful or maliciously false against the defendants, and then recited a number of instances where the pilots lost time by stops, backs, running on one wheel, grounding, &c., all of which denoted ignorance of the river, or was the result of carelessness. Kay asserts that he does not wish to make money out of this suit, his sole purpose being to vindicate his character, and, as an earnest of this, he has appointed John B. Weaver to receive the amount of any judgment which may be rendered in his favor, and appropriate it to the benefit of the orphan children of deceased steamboatmen of St. Louis.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: The transportation of iron ore from Carondelet to points on the Ohio above New Albany is ending for the present, and will not be resumed until the enlarged canal at Louisville shall be opened for traffic. The steamers Wild Duck and barges, Fair Play and barges, and Exchange, will all leave the Carondelet dump to-day by the hour of noon with ore, the last to go through the canal before it is closed, and in order to get there before the closing they will make no unnecessary halt on the way.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: Capt. Tom Calhoon of the steamer Sallie, we are informed, has gone to Pittsburgh to assume command of the large side wheel steamer building for Capt. Stockdale of the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and which will be completed in October. Rumors to the contrary, the Sallie has not been sold for $20,000 or $25,000, nor any other sum.

—A St. Louis telegram says the Natchez arrived here this morning. Her run to Natchez was made in 19 hours and 30 minutes with 20 landings. She made 50 landings between New Orleans and St. Louis, and arrived here in 4 days 9 hours and 27 minutes. She left new Orleans with over 100 passengers, which number was increased to 150 on the way, and she brought nearly 100 here.

—The new barge J. T. Burdeau is at New Orleans. Her dimensions are as follows: Length 209 feet 4 inches, breadth of beam 40 feet, and has a depth of hold 8 feet 6 inches. Her Custom-house measurement is 1,231 75-100 tons, but she will be able to carry 1,700 tons of freight.

—A deck hand named Simeon Love on board the United States snagboat J. J. Abert, was killed by sun-stroke at Mound City last Saturday. The thermometer was 99 degrees in the shade.

—It was rumored on the streets in Memphis Saturday that Mort Walt, Frank Hicks, Nat Green, Larry Halstead and Dick Lighthouse had bought the steamers C. B. Church and M. J. Wicks.

—A barge of coal in tow of the J. M. Sharp, going up Red River, struck an obstruction and sunk a few days ago.

—Mr. D. C. McCann bought the Golden Era at United States Marshal's sale, Saturday, at New Orleans for $1,100.

—The Wheeling packet R. R. Hudson has laid up on account of low water.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, July 18.—70 sks oats, E N Stephens; 3 bbls whiskey, C Roberts; 14 buckets berries, A T Crosdale; 155 bgs wheat, 16 bgs oats, W Welsh & Co; 31 sks oats, S B Floyd & Co; 36 sks oats, Erny & H; 8 sks rye, McCullough S & Co; 2 bbls whisky, J M Laughlin; 160 sks oats, K H Conway; 62 sheep, W A Cox; 72 sks wheat, P Duff & Son; 27 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 1 bbl butter, Atwell & L; 24 sacks wheat, 134 do oats, McCracken, G & Co; 530 gal stoneware, H E Bruggerman; 19 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 33 bbls whiskey, 20 do flour, A S Carlisle.

GENEVA PER BELLE, July 21.—43 sks oats, Graham & M; 2 bxs eggs, 2 coops c, McCracken, G & Co; 1 bx mdse, S P Shriver & Co; 772 galls stoneware, J H Patterson; 213 do do, Moore & Bro; 52 sks wheat, 45 do oats, 7 do wool, W Welsh & Co; 148 do oats, J H Craig; 2 bbls eggs, M W Rankin; 20 bgs oats, E N Stephens; 1 bbl whiskey, R Elwood, 21 bskts vegetables, R McKean.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH .... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT .... Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharfboat, at foot of Grant street.

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CUNARD LINE.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27
CUBA, " AUG. 3
RUSSIA, " 10
CHINA, " 17
CALABRIA, THURSDAY, JULY 28
SIBERIA, " AUG. 4
TARIFA, " 11
SAMARIA, " 18

NATIONAL LINE.

DENMARK, THE QUEEN, FRANCE, VIRGINIA, every Saturday. Passengers booked by other lines. For passage apply to

JOHN J. McCORMICK,
GAZETTE Building, Second Floor,
Smithfield street and Sixth avenue.

jy20

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS of Allegheny county.

No. 14, December Term, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Viewers in the above case, was presented to Court and filed July 7, 1870, and confirmed *Nisi*, to become absolute unless exceptions are filed thereto within ten days.

ju9:z85 J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of WILLIAM HERRON, late of 13th ward of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

MARGARET HERRON, Executrix.
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH, Executor.
No. 87 Diamond street.

PITTSBURGH, June 8, 1870. je9:y30-TH

IN THE MATTER OF OPENING AIKENS LANE, in the City of Pittsburgh.

Notice is hereby given that the assessments made by the viewers, in the opening of Aikens' Lane, (as modified by the Court,) is now in my hands for collection, and that if the same be not paid within thirty days from the date hereof liens will be filed therefor against the properties assessed, with interest, cost and fees, and the same collected by legal process.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

JULY 12, 1870. jul3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the estate of DAVID SCOTT, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

E. G. KREHAN, Administrator,
jul5:a3-F No. 1113 Carson St., Birmingham.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — Letters testamentary upon the estate of EBERHARDT ELLWANGER, late of Allegheny City, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated for settlement, to WHITE & SLAGLE, Attorneys, No. 106 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

je25:z9 WM. F. ELLWANGER, Executor.

DRIED PEACHES.—5 bbls for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS. ap2

☞ DYSPEPSIA—NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.—PROFESSOR WALKER, the distinguished English Botanist, discovered in Australia an excellent Botanic remedy, an effectual cure for Indigestion, Billious and Liver Complaints, and communicated the same to the Philadelphia Botanic Institute. The Secretary will, on application, forward free to all, this important recipe.

The Medical Reform Society who makes this announcement will not make any charge for this recipe, the object being to demonstrate the superiority of Botanic over every other practice of medicine, but in return request those who are benefitted to forward to the Society a statement of their case, and thus aid with facts the present movement in medical reform. Enclose a directed envelope to the "SECRETARY OF THE BOTANIC INSTITUTE," 816 South 15th street, Philadelphia. fel:y2

☞ MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, to CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. mr3:w39

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any VITALIC poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, N. Y.

☞ AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, je3:MWF 78 Nassau Street, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE. Deposits received and 6 per cent. allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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JAMES L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. jul5:a10

THE
DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK,
No. 6 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL $240,000

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Deposits in sums of $1 and upwards received. Interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections, proceeds of which will be remitted promptly.

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John Fleming, N. P. Sawyer,
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President—N. P. SAWYER.
Cashier—JOHN S. SCULLY. ja9:y32

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND AVE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Gold, Coupon Bonds and Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY, President.
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no9:dat

ALLEGHENY
NATIONAL BANK,
Of Pittsburgh,
No. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
Capital Stock .... $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President,
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier,
W. McCANDLESS, Asst. Cashier.
fe25:z8

NEW YORK, May 24, 1870.

THE FIRM OF T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER is dissolved by mutual consent, and we have this day formed a limited partnership under the name of

TAYLOR & COOPER,
No. 5 Broad St.,

for the transaction of a general Brokerage and Financial business, negotiating Loans, &c.

MR. JOHN BAILEY

As special partner, having contributed $30,000 to the common stock.

We take this opportunity of thanking the customers of the old firm for their past patronage, and of soliciting a continuance of their favors.

We also offer our services to all, and respectfully solicit their business in the purchase and sale of all securities dealt in at the New York Stock or Gold Exchange.

Coupons and Dividends collected.
Interest allowed on deposit.
Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly executed

THOS. L. TAYLOR.
WM. COOPER.
JOHN BAILEY.

Refer by permission to First National Bank, Pittsburgh. jel0:y28

CENTRAL BANK
No. 35 Bank Block,
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Bank of Discount and Deposit.
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Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made in all the principal Cities of the United States and Canadas.

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ap11:v70MWF

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271 LIBERTY STREET,
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Consignments solicited. se7

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ap18:x89 No. 25 MARKET STREET.

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500 bbls Louisville Hydraulic Cement, the best in use, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, jy18 141 First avenue.

DRIED APPLES.—10 bbls extra nice, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

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Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fel0:x45

CITY BANK,
112 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL $100,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

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R. J. Grace, Thomas Barnes.
N. Stupy.
jel:k5 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

FREEHOLD BANK
AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 100 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
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THOMAS STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH,
THOMAS W. DAVIS.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Assistant Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. daily, and every Saturday evening from 7 to 10. ap23:w34

COMMERCIAL
BANKING COMPANY,
No. 92 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
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Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas.

INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS.

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THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Of Pittsburgh,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its
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Sec'y and Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

Government Bonds.
ALSO
Sight Draughts on London.
my1:s82

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.
ja30:a1

MORGAN, KEENE
& MARVIN,
Wall Street,
(Third door from Broadway,) NEW YORK.

Buy and Sell on Commission, STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and GOLD, and transact

A General Banking Business.

THEO. M. MORGAN, SAMUEL S. KEENE,
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(Late Paymaster General and Adjutant General of the State of New York.)

Being in the immediate vicinity of the Stock Exchange and the Gold Board (and members of each), orders are executed with the greatest possible despatch.

Merchants and Investors, living at a distance, can rely upon our attention to their smallest or largest orders, with equal care and promptness.

As in years past, we shall continue to transact all business of National Banks and Corporations on the most favorable terms.

Individuals and Trust Companies, contemplating a change in their securities, or desiring to make inquiry concerning any financial business they may have in this city are invited to communicate with us personally or by letter.

Reference—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., New York.
my25:x43

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7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Coupon or Registered,
(FREE OF U. S. TAX,)
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids
& Minnesota R. R. Co.

We are still offering a limited quantity for sale

At 90 and Interest.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }

These bonds have 50 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at no distant day to command a market price considerably above par, besides paying about 9 per cent. currency, interest in the meanwhile. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices only return 5 per cent., and we regard the security equally good.

The greater part of the road is already completed and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 Wall Street, New York.

S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
KURTZ & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
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ju21

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS. OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. 2d, 3d, Short and Liberty Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh8:s89

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne St.,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
Engine Builders, Founders,
AND
MACHINISTS.

Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONERY ENGINES of all sizes.

Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER of 15 horse power.

CASTINGS, of every kind, made to order at our Foundry, on THIRD STREET, below Market.

RIGS for Oil Wells, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HOUSE and TOBACCO SCREWS and IRON TOBACCO PRESSES, on hand and made to order, at the

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

Fronting on the Allegheny River, near the Point, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ All orders promptly filled. TRY US.

Riesick & Bro.,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS,
NO DAMP. NO MOULD.
ENGINES AND MACHINERY,

BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and PUTTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
nol0:q6

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
F. REPHAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,

Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S. oc18:p82

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
Pipe Works.
Corner Carroll and Smallman Sreets,
(NINTH WARD,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR
GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general

Castings for Gas and Water Works

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

W. J. ANDERSON .... H. A. FREYVOGLE.
MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY.
W. J. ANDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of IRON HOUSE FRONTS, WINDOW LINTELS and SILLS, and

Castings of all Descriptions.

Special attention paid to ARCHITECTURE CASTINGS and to Castings for Window Glass Houses.

OFFICE AND FOUNDRY—No. 150 WATER ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS
WASHINGTON WORKS,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office No. 12, corner First and Smithfield streets. Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r52

THOS. CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works.
SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.
my14:q5

Phœnix Roll Foundry.
Cor. LIBERTY AND 24TH STS.
BOLLMAN & BAGALEY,
Manufacturers of Superior
Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls and Pinions.
ja18

BRASS CASTINGS.

HENRY BIER .... GUSTAVE BASCH
Henry Bier & Co.,
(Successors to JOHN M. COOPER & CO.)
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
Brass Castings
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING, THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK VALVES, ALL GLOBE PATTERN IRON COCKS. BRASS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for Steam, Water and Oil.

Manufacturers of J. M. Cooper & Co's IMPROVED BALANCE-WHEEL STEAM PUMP.

AGENTS of DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.

OFFICE AND WORKS
Corner Thirteenth and Pike Streets.
ap26

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

Corner LIBERTY STREET and THIRD AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa., BRASS FOUNDERS and IRON PIPE FITTERS, and AGENTS for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS AND BLOWERS.

FLOUR.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:

3 Star Green Brand an unequaled Pastry Flour.
2 Star Blue Brand, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
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All brands warranted as represented.
April 26, 1870.

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS.

L. B. FULTON .... O. J. M'GANN.
FULTON & M'GANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

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CRESCENT
STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
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my28:x46 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DUQUESNE WORKS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBARS, WEDGES and HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY AND WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.

All Goods First Class and Warranted.

OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.
mh9

Pittsburgh Steel Works,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. au16:n41

PITTSBURGH
Novelty Works.
FOUNDED A. D. 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,

Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.

Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works,
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water and 100 First streets.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

COOK STOVES.
Get the Best!
BISSELL & CO'S
TRIUMPH,
For Bituminous Coal.

Warranted to COOK, BAKE or ROAST as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 Liberty Street.
ALSO, ON HAND AND FOR SALE:
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c., &c.

A. BRADLEY & CO.
No. 30 Wood Street.

Manufacturers of the Greatest Variety of COOK PARLOR and HEATING STOVES to be found. In our assortment will be found all the latest PATTERNS and IMPROVEMENTS, and the reputation of our Stoves is such that any one in want of a good article should purchase none but those manufactured by us, as they will be found the most durable as well as economical. Would call particular attention to our new VOLCANO STOVE, for churches, halls and stores. Over 500 sold in three months. Intended for with or without casing. All who have used them pronounce them superior to any other and far cheaper. Send for Catalogue and Price List. je30

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

JOS. S. FINCH & CO.,
Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of COPPER DISTILLED PURE RYE WHISKY. Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES, and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28:n58

PROFESSIONAL.

JOS. M. GAZZAM....JOHN SHANNON....WM. H. LOWE.
Jos. M. Gazzam & Co.,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLERS AT LAW, Solicitors in Equity and Bankruptcy. OFFICE, No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. je23:y100

G. W. DeCAMP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed to No. 57 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh. Will practice in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, in the State Supreme and all the Courts of Allegheny county, and make collections in most of the adjacent counties. ja28:k73

H. H. McCORMICK,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 68 GRANT STREET.

☞ Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business. ja2:t16

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE.
pg:n90-T Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. B. NEEPER,
ALDERMAN AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office, 112 Fifth avenue.

Special attention given to conveyancing and collections, Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn up and all legal business attended to promptly and accurately.

NOTICE—The Fluid which exploded at East Liberty and caused the fire on July 4th, was not WEISENBERGER'S KEYSTONE FLUID, which is sold by LOUTHER & TYSON, No. 34 Smithfield street, but another article. There never has been any explosion of the Keystone Fluid. jn7:a76

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After June 12th, 1870, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex	12 50 am	Mail Train	11 50 am
Mail Train	8 10 am	Fast Line	12 12 am
Brinton Ac	10 20 am	Cincinnati Ex	10 00 am
Cincin'ti Ex	12 35 pm	Pittsb'gh Ex	2 40 pm
Phila. Express	3 50 pm	Pacific Ex	10 20 pm
Fast Line	7 40 pm	Way Passn'r	10 20 pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6 30 am	Wall's No. 1	6 20 am
Wall's No. 2	11 51 am	Brin'n Ac No. 1	7 50 am
Wall's No. 3	3 05 pm	Wall's No. 2	8 50 am
Johnstown Ac	4 05 pm	Johnstown Ac	9 10 am
Wall's No. 5	6 05 pm	Wall's No. 3	2 20 pm
Wall's No. 4	5 10 pm	Wall's No. 4	5 50 pm
Wilkinsb'g Ac	8 50 pm	Wall's No. 5	7 20 pm
Walls No. 6	11 00 pm	Brin'n Ac No 2	1 20 pm
		Wilkinsb'g Ac	10 00 pm

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Church Trains leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:10 p. m.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
je13 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From June 12, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12 28 a m	Fast Line	12 43 a m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6 38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10 48 a m
Chicago Mail	6 58 a m	Pacific Ex	12 08 p m
Erie & Y'gn Ex	7 28 a m	Chicago Mail	3 28 p m
Chicao Ex	10 43 a m	Cleveland Ex	3 38 p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	2 58 p m	Erie & Yg'n Ex	5 43 p m
Pacific Ex	3 08 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7 08 p m
W'ellsville Ex	4 33 p m	C. & St. L. Ex	7 18 p m
Erie Express	4 48 p m	Erie Express	11 18 p m
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Bea'r Falls Ac	8 38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6 53 a m
Leetsdale "	10 13 a m	Bea'r Falls "	8 08 a m
" "	11 53 a m	Enon "	8 58 a m
New Castle "	2 13 p m	New Castle "	10 23 a m
Enon "	3 58 p m	Leetsdale "	12 43 p m
Leetsdale "	5 13 p m	Bea'r Falls "	2 43 p m
Bea'r Falls "	6 23 p m	Leetsdale "	4 33 p m
Leetsdale "	10 43 p m	" "	7 33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1 13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9 58 a m

☞ Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ Pacific Express arrives daily.
☞ Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

(ALLEGHENY TIME.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd'e No. 1	6 40 a m	Mail	6 55 a m
Freeport No. 1	8 30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9 20 a m
Express	10 20 a m	Claremont Ac	11 10 am
Claremont Ac	1 28 p m	Express	3 20 p m
Freeport No. 2	3 35 p m	Springd'e No. 1	3 05 p m
Mail	5 30 p m	Freeport No. 2	5 20 p m
Springd'e No. 2	6 20 p m	Springd'e No. 1	6 30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 8:06 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M. and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 3:00 P. M.

Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBERT NEILSON,
my30 Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 6th, 1870, 3 through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE PITTSBURGH.	ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.
Day Express	7:50 A. M.	8:30 P. M.
Night Express	9:00 P. M.	7:00 A. M.
Way Passenger	9:30 A. M.	
Mail Train		6:00 P. M.
Brady's Bend Acc'n	3:25 P. M.	10:20 A. M.
Soda Works	6:15 P. M.	8:10 A. M.
1st Hulton	6:40 A. M.	6:25 A. M.
2d Hulton	5:00 P. M.	9:00 A. M.
3d Hulton	11:00 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Parnassus	11:45 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Church	1:00 P. M.	10:10 A. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburgh and Corry.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
je13 JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870. Trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows—city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail Train	6 50 A.M.	1st McKeesport Ac	6 40 A.M.
Glenwood Ac	7 10 A.M.	Glenwood Ac	8 00 A.M.
Way Pass'ger	9 05 A.M.	West Newton Ac	8 35 A.M.
1st McKeesport Ac	11 00 A.M.	Express Tr'n	10 00 A.M.
Expr's Train	3 15 P.M.	2d McKeesport Ac	2 10 P.M.
West Newton Ac	4 30 P.M.	Way Passen'r	3 55 P.M.
Braddock's Ac	5 30 P.M.	Mail Train	6 10 P.M.
2d McKeesport Ac	6 20 P.M.	Braddocks Ac	7 00 P.M.
3d McKeesport Ac	10 40 P.M.	3d McKeesport Ac	9 50 P.M.
West Newton Church Tr'n	*12 45 P.M.	West Newton Church Tr'n	*10 10 A.M.

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL,
ju8 Master of Transportation.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, June 11, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

Pittsburgh Time.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express	12:38 a. m.	12:13 noon
Fast Line	10:48 a. m.	7:18 p. m.
Southern Express	3:23 p. m.	12:13 mid.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a. m.	6:28 p. m.
McDonald Accommod'n	11:28 a. m.	7:33 a. m.
Steubenville Accommod.	4:03 p. m.	9:48 a. m.
McDonald Accommod'n	6:03 p. m.	3:13 p. m.
Sunday Church Train	12:58	9:58 a. m.

The 10:48 A. M. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:13 noon Express arrives daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison, Ohio. je13

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

Pittsburgh Utility Works,
WEAVER & JONES,
Corner of Juniata and Fulton Streets,
Sixth Ward, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of STAPLE HARDWARE and all kinds LIGHT GREY IRON CASTINGS.

We tender our Goods and services to the Trade at the Lowest Prices, and warrant all our work skillfully finished. Orders solicited.

The attention of Dealers generally is called to our make of BED AND PLATE CASTERS.

WEAVER & JONES.
Address: Pittsburgh Postoffice. mv2g:x61

ESTABLISHED 1831.
Logan, Gregg & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
No. 52 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Spring Goods, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Scythes, Snaths, &c.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock when in the city.

Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY CO.,
No. 70 Wood Street,
OFFER
Table Knives & Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
Scissors,
Razors,
Putty Knives,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF CUTLERY AT
LOW-PRICES.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
No. 70 WOOD STREET,
jel PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c.

JOHN T. GRAY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 NINTH STREET,
ja30:t27 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle. Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by GEORGE A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. je4:690-TTHS

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

Our subscribers, in Second ward, Allegheny, will please pay no money, on account of papers delivered, to the young man, who formerly carried the route, as he has no authority to receive their dues.

Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday fined Geore Baders and wife, one dollar and costs for disorderly conduct and drunkeness.

Mrs. Donahue was fined three dollars and costs by Deputy Mayor Nichols, for exposing her person, and acting disorderly.

The new Market House.—The Committee on Markets will meet this evening to open the bids for the Fifth avenue Market House.

A New Hotel.—We learn that a joint stock company is about being formed for the purpose of erecting a first class hotel at Bellevue, at a cost of $100,000.

A Woman was robbed on the Citizens Passenger Railway on Wednesday of $115. She described a well-known offender to Alderman Koeing, who issued a warrant.

Alderman Moreland, in the absence of police business yesterday afternoon, united in the holy bonds of matrimony, a couple of German proclivities, and a fifteenth amendment couple.

Ho, for the Picture.—The second company, Duquesne Greys, will meet this afternoon at 4 P. M., *sharp*, for the purpose of marching to the St. Charles Hotel, to be photographed as a company.

Sun Struck.—A gentleman residing in South Pittsburgh, whose name we did not ascertain, was stricken down with the heat of the sun Wednesday, and at last accounts his life was dispaired of.

Disorderly Conduct.—Johanna Brumaker made information before Justice Heisel, yesterday, charging Henry Blater with disorderly conduct. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Capt. Moore's Company will turn out for parade this afternoon at four o'clock. A large photograph of the entire company at rest will be taken by an artist in front of the St. Charles Hotel, Wood street.

The Allegheny Chief of Police, Benjamin Clark, is actively pursuing the owners of vehicles who have failed to respond to the generous invitation of Treasurer Macferron to pay their vehicle license.

Obituary.—Jno. Neville Craig, aged 77 years, who many years ago made himself famous by sawing off his own leg which was injured by accident, died at Neville Island yesterday. He was widely known and respected.

A Collision.—Arbuckle's delivery wagon collided with a buggy on Penn street yesterday afternoon, in which Richard M'Pike and two children were riding. The buggy was capsized and the occupants thrown out but not seriously injured.

Striking to Kilmore.—Alderman McMaster, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of one John Hagan charged on complaint of Cyrus Kilmore with assault and battery in striking and kicking said deponent. The affair occurred in Hardscrabble yesterday.

Attention, Dancers.—Professor D. Mayer, who is an expert in his art, has engaged Turner Hall for a dancing school. Those who are desirous of becoming adepts in "tripping the light fantastic toe" would do well to place themselves under the tuition of Prof. Mayer.

Assault.—Kate O'Brien yesterday preferred a charge of assault and battery against a man named William Lloyd. He is charged with assaulting deponent without cause or provocation. The Alderman before whom the information was made—M'Masters—issued a warrant for the arrest of William.

Keeping a Ferocious Dog.—Alderman Eggers, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named L. Zephold, residing in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, on the charge of keeping a ferocious dog. The complainant, a man named John A. Howard, alleged that the dog had bitten his wife and child.

Settled.—In the case of Mrs. Swindell, against Rode, for disorderly conduct, published yesterday, the parties met in Alderman Bowden's office yesterday afternoon, and there being no disposition on the part of the prosecutrix to push matters she agreed to withdraw the suit if Rode paid costs. The case was settled on these terms.

Remanded.—John Connelly, charged with obtaining money under false representations, the particulars of which we published some weeks since, had a hearing before Mayor Callow last evening. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified confirmatory of the charges published. His Honor remanded him for a further hearing.

Slight Fire.—About half-past four o'clock last evening there was an alarm of fire from box 87, at the Independence engine house, occasioned by the burning of a roof on a house in a court off Liberty street, near Twenty-second. The firemen responded promptly, but the engines were not required to go into service. The damage is very slight.

Alleged Nuisance.—Officer David McKnight yesterday made information before Alderman Bowden, against Wm. Peterson, butcher, who has a slaughter house on Second street, Third ward, Allegheny. The prosecutor claims that said slaughter house is a great nuisance in the neighborhood, and should be abated. The parties will have a hearing to-day.

Run Into.—H. Buffum's mineral water wagon was knocked out of tune yesterday by being run into by a freight train, which was backing down Liberty street, in the vicinity of the Elevator. The driver started to cross but was a trifle too slow, and his wagon was struck as noted. The mineral water bottles were uncorked liberally by the concussion.

Fatally Injured.—A man whose name we failed to learn met with an accident yesterday afternoon, which doubtless will prove fatal. He was employed by Wm. Paul, Jr., Superintendent of the Water Works, and was engaged with others in laying water pipes on Vinial street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, when the derrick fell upon him, inflicting, it is thought, fatal injuries.

Fornication.—Kate McGlore, yesterday afternoon, appeared before 'Squire McMasters and preferred a charge of fornication against a man named Theodore Gracey. The prosecutor is far advanced in pregnancy, and charges that Gracey, under promise of marriage, effected her ruin. Theodore was arrested, and, in default of bail, jailed for a hearing on Monday next.

For the Benefit of the Poor.—A grand ice cream festival will be held at the Allegheny Rink under the auspices of the society of St. Vincent De Paul for the benefit of the poor. All who attend will spend a pleasant evening as the managers are making every preparation for the enjoyment of their guests. Doors open at 7 o'clock. First Quaddrille at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Assault and Battery.—John Dalheimer, if the statements of Mrs. Catharine Dalheimer are true, has been indulging in the not very creditable amusement of beating his wife. John is not responsible, however, as he only exercises his propensities for wife beating when he is drunk. It is the liquor not him. Catharine thinks otherwise and complained to Justice Heisel who issued a warrant for John.

As will be seen by reference to card, Messrs. Laing & McKalip have removed from their old place of business on Penn street to Liberty street, in the house for many years occupied by Culp & Shepard. Messrs. L. & McK. are both shrewd and energetic young men, understand their business thoroughly, and they have succeeded in building up a large and very successful trade. Hereafter they intend to devote more attention to dealing in flour.

Child Poisoned.—A little child, three years old, daughter of Mr. Morgan, of one of the upper wards, was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning, shortly after eight o'clock. A physician was sent for, who on his arrival pronounced it a case of poisoning by strychnine. The proper antidotes were applied, and it is hoped that the prompt action of parents and physician will save the life of the little sufferer. How the child obtained the poison is a mystery, as there was none about the house.

Prostrated by Heat.—A woman named Welsh residing on Pike street, above Twelfth, was overpowered by the heat yesterday afternoon, while at work in the Penn Cotton factory. She started to go home, and succeeded in reaching within half a square of her residence, corner of Walnut and Pike, when she suddenly dropped down and became insensible. She suffered considerably from nausea, and vomited violently. A number of the women in the neighborhood bathed her head with cool water, and assisted her home. She will likely recover.

Another Old Subscriber.—Mr. J. B. Kelso, of Washington county, renewed his subscription to the GAZETTE yesterday, remarking that it was fifty years since his father, Mr. Benjamin Kelso, of North Fayette township, in this county, first became a reader of the GAZETTE, that he continued a constant reader of it until his death, about five years ago, and that the GAZETTE has come down to him like an heirloom. We hope he may live long and find nothing in the GAZETTE to prevent him from commending it to his descendants as worthy of their continued confidence and patronage.

Held for a Hearing.—The girls arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Shore on a charge of keeping a bawdy house, an account of which we published yesterday, were committed to jail for a hearing. The Alderman should know his own business and perhaps does, and if so certainly knows that girls boarding in a house cannot be convicted of keeping a bawdy house, and if so why put the county to the expense of boarding them for several weeks?

During the term of court that has just closed a case of this character was tried and the prosecutor was required to pay the costs.

Narrow Escapes.

On Wednesday afternoon a driver backed his horse and cart into the river opposite the mouth of Sandusky street, Allegheny. If it had not been for the prompt exertions of Wharfmaster Davis, the horse would have been drowned. He succeeded in unreining the animal, which was in the water up to the neck, and cutting the belly band, thereby detaching him from the cart and giving him an opportunity to swim, of which he availed himself. The cart was also recovered.

Yesterday morning an accident of a similar character occurred in the same locality to another driver. Both horse and cart were dragged into the river, almost over the head of the animal. Fortunatly Mr. Davis was in the neighborhood, to whose exeertions principally is the owner indebted for saving his horse from drowning. Both accidents are due to the carelessness of the drivers, in both cases, small boys, who were unable after the accident did occur, to do anything towards rescuing the animals.

GRAND GATHERING OF GERMANS.

The European War—Meeting in Turner's Hall—Stirring Speeches—Melody and Enthusiasm—Committees Appointed and Money Raised—Procession to the Bridge.

In accordance with a call issued some days since by a number of leading German citizens, a large number of people assembled last night in the Turner's Hall to express their opinions and feelings in regard to the recent events and present state of affairs in Europe. The Hall was quite full, many persons thronging the end aisle who could not obtain seats. Owing to a misunderstanding our reporter did not reach the Hall until some time after the proceedings had begun, but from the first they were characterized by that singular unanimity with which all Germans seem to have been possessed since the recent declaration of war by France.

C. F. Bauer, Esq., editor of the *Volksblatt*, was called to the chair, and delivered an address which was well conceived and well received. He thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and after stating its objects, said that he considered the outbreak of a war between two great nations so powerful and so great as the Germans and the French people, a misfortune. The French people, who, by two great revolutions openly declared its ideas of liberty, should not now be at war with the German people who are equally liberal in ideas. It is only the Emperor on the throne of France that originates this war, and no man in the world can see, without bitter feelings, the arrogance of this man, who now seeks to overthrow the German people. But the German people will show their strength. She does not stand up now to defend a throne of a king, but for the principles of liberty, and that is the reason we, as American citizens and Germans by birth, have to help them. Not by sending money or men to help carry on the war do we propose to aid, but by giving comfort and relief to the sick and wounded. To do this there will be no man in Allegheny county who would not cheerfully comply with the duty and donate his full and liberal share towards the fund.

After this the Rev. Karl Weiterhausen began a fervent and poetic oration, alternatly appealing to the people and firing their hearts with his stirring language. In the midst of this speech the Birmingham delegation marched in with the Washington Coronet Band and an American flag, which was greeted with loud cheers. When order was again restored Pastor Weitershausen proceeded saying: My friends and fellow citizens, after thanking our friends from Birmingham for this agreeable interruption I shall proceed. That which has been so long looked for has come at last. The die has been cast. The gauntlet of challenge has been at last thrown down by the traitorous and blood thirsty Napoleon and Germany has taken it up, and now she will grasp the sword and boldly draw it from the scabbard, though blood shall flow in streams thereafter. Prussia will meet and repel the onslaughts of France with a valor equal to that of old. Do not misunderstand me. I have as little feeling for the King of Prussia as I have for a King of Saxony, a Grand Duke of Nucklenberg or a Prince of Lichtenstein. [Applause.] But I do feel and appeal for the leader of the German people. Baden or Hesse or Prussia is not the German Fatherland, but the whole of Germany is the Fatherland.

And what a war must we look for. The selfish, grasping French usurper will not be content to leave things as they were before. Either subjection and slavery or a greater and grander freedom, cultivation and *unity* (Applause) awaits the German people. Blood will flow in the Rhine and perhaps in the Elbe and the Neckar and the Danube; thousands of young men will seize the sword and will die. But I hope and believe that that right which animates the German people will carry off the palm of victory. When heart beats beside heart in the field of battle and man fights by man, then will the name of Prussia, and Saxon and Bavaria sink and nothing will remain but GERMANY and GERMANS. I still hope in my old age to hear one land embracing all within the borders of Germany sing one grand song of freedom.

But is it enough that only words should be given here? I am opposed to men enlisting here. I do not think they should go from here to fight across the ocean, for Germany has men enough and all she needs. But we can express our sympathies in another way. We can send addresses not to the foot of the Prussian Throne but to the people of Germany. They have swords and cannon and bullets and flags and such things sufficient, and patriotic women enough to attend in the hospitals as our American women did in our late war here where, as the President of the United States said, one hundred and fifty thousand wounded soldiers owed their lives to our women. But there is still something left for us to do. Let us provide means for the taking care of the sick and the wounded. Let every man give what he can, if it be only a cent. Let us open our hands freely, for such sacrifices are pleasing to God. I see thousands of widows and thousands of orphans in the future. Let us all aid them; let us not shame our noble German origin and the grand new Fatherland of our adoption; let us not forget the old one. And when the time of peace shall return (and Heaven grant it may soon), I hope to see our Germany including Austria, and Lothzingen, and Elsaer, (applause,) a free, united Germany. (Great applause.)

Dr. Jos. Abel moved that the President appoint a committee of five to draw up resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting. This was agreed to and President Bauer appointed Messrs. Abel, Roth, Michel, Ammon and Shamberg.

The Frohsinn Singing Society then sang a patriotic chorus, which was greeted with cheers, that became deafening when the Chairman announced that besides singing so well this society had subscribed $250 towards the cause.

Loud cries were now made for Dr. Meinertshagen, who accordingly, after a tune from the Washington Cornet Band, delivered the following address:

German Friends: It is a serious and a mighty time, honored friends, in which we have assembled together here. Our German Fatherland is threatened by the same enemy who has so often stretched out his thievish hands towards our glorious country. The nephew of the Corsican conqueror, having achieved the throne of France through treason, leads his armies, without a cause, against the German border. He would snatch from us and subject to his own dominion old father Rhine, the lovliest of German rivers, the witness of our grand history and culture, the stream which has been ennobled by the legends and songs of our people. But God be praised, he cannot accomplish this. The German people lies not now, as it did seventy years ago, torn, insensible and bleeding from a thousand wounds. No, a proud feeling of nationality courses through all its limbs. What Ulrich Von Hutton, the champion of freedom of the Reformation, said

"Arouse my people, the spirits awake,
It is blissful now to exist."

has become truth. The unity of Germany, this great, but for many centuries, empty word, this word whose sound has been the dream of the German youth, the fervent wish of the man, and the quiet, parting hope of the aged, has fulfilled itself. The men of the South and of the North, differing a thousand ways, in speech, manners and customs, but bound together among themselves by a mighty history, and by a culture without parallel, now forgetting their century old quarrel, grasp each others hands in a common, and, we hope, indissoluble confederation of unity and power. Already the sons of our people, equipped for battle draw up in the common line of battle to fight with the old arch enemy of the land. The great days of 1814 have returned. Young and old are inspired with a like enthusiasm, a like readiness for sacrifice. From the auditoriums of the university the scholarly youths stream to arms; the artist from his studio exchanges his pencil and chisel for the death dealing steel; the peasant hastens from the sheaf bedecked fields, out amidst the wild uproar of battle. The *one* thought—the Fatherland is in danger, a stranger stands threatening before the door, it is necessary to drive him back by force of arms—inspires all circles of our people.

"Unite yourself with Fatherland, beloved,
Hold fast to that with all your heart and soul,
Therein exist the strong roots of your power."

These words of our immortal poet have become to-day the watchword of all German men. It is necessary to defend the honor of Germany which the enemy assails. And is not the honor of a nation the condition of its national existence. I will once more recall the mighty words of Schiller, to which I have directed your attention upon a former occasion, and which like a solemn cry of warning resounded but a few years ago amid the jubilee of your merry festival.

"Unworthy is the nation that sets not all upon its honor!"

As in the great year of the uprising of the German people against the foreign tyrant, King Frederick William, the Third, gave forth the never to be forgotten "appeal to my people," he said:

"Nor dare I shun downfall in this great holy war because the *Prussian* and the *German* desire not life without honor."

In the same strain King William has now spoken to his people, and a thousand times more inspired echo has responded to him. We, German friends, have come together in a distant land and will remember our brethren in these solemn and heavy times. We will show, as the Germans have shown in all the cities of the Union, that the fate of our German Fatherland is just as dear to our hearts as our country people in the old home. The war which now looms before us will demand the greatest sacrifices.

We will help to lighten them, according to our strength. Let us remember the widows and orphans of those who will fall in this holy war, for the honor of Fatherland, and help to dry their tears. None will stand aloof from giving an inspiriting expression of his sympathy with the great cause of the German people. When the time again comes around, and the sun of peace again rises above the golden meadows of the blessed Germany, when it shines down upon a great, victory-crowned, united people, then will the German people also remember their brothers across the ocean who remained faithful by his side in the hour of danger, will join still closer with him in the bonds of sympathy.

Dr. Abel, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then read them. They were sympathetic and patriotic, commending the conduct of Prussia and condemning the action of France.

The following is the text of the resolutions:

Whereas, The declaration of war made by Napoleon against Prussia is considered by us an act of unjustifiable arrogance, of brutality partaking of the character of the ill-fated Mexican expedition against our Union, which was then struggling for its perpetuation, and which was in itself the method of a banditti to accomplish an unworthy end. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply regret what we deem a shame on the civilization of the Nineteeth century, the fact of two noble nations like the French and Germans to have to meet in deadly warfare to decide no cause worthy the meeting, and that we hold the perjurous destroyer of the French Republic responsible for all the bloodshed and misery entailed by the present struggle.

Resolved, That we mourn the truth that a people who originated several times the rousing cry of political liberty in Europe should follow a notorious deceiver of the popular will into a war against the integrity and self-government of another nation.

Resolved, That we believe in the right of self-destination of the German Nation, and hope that this war will lead again to the intimate reunion of all the German States—even of those that have been estranged by political separation during centuries, under the banner of full liberty.

Resolved, That we stand up for the fundamental principles of the German character, for personal, social and political liberty on the basis of justice and education, and pledge ourselves to support the defenders of our cause respectively and their families with a good will; and be it further

Resolved, That we confidently expect the early victory of the German arms, which shall also release France from the Bonapartism nightmare resting on that country during the last twenty-one years.

Dr. Abel also suggested that a committee of twenty-five should be appointed to make collections of money in aid of the German sanitary commission.

Mr. Mueller amended the resolution with instructions to the committee to give in some way frequent public notice of the progress made in collecting, and thus amended it passed unanimously, and the President was requested to appoint the committee and announce his appointments at some future time.

Mr. Charles Meyran then said that he saw Major A. M. Brown in the assemblage, and he called upon him to address them in English.

After repeated cheers and calls the Major mounted the stage and said: Fellow citizens: I did not come here as a volunteer this evening, although these are war times, but as a drafted man. I did not expect to be called upon for a speech this evening, but now that I am here I cannot help bidding you God speed. This meeting recalls what we used to see when red handed traitors had assailed our common flag and I can not forget how Americans born in Germany and Americans by birth, joined hand in hand and swore to carry to victory that dear flag which they have greeted so enthusiastically this evening, and which you carried under Siegel to save our country though it be but yours by adoption.

This meeting is but the expression of the hearty sympathy which animates the whole country. And these fervent words and earnest resolutions will go across the ocean to gladden the hearts and cheer those noble Germans who have resolved to die in the last ditch to save their land from the polution of the daring and reckless French invader. I cannot forget that millions of Germans come from the banks of the Rhine and the Danube and around about that neighborhood, bringing to the comparatively rough and untutored American an appreciation of arts and sciences and a higher idea of civilization and education. Germans were always lovers of freedom, and as they will fight now for freedom's cause. I cannot doubt that the result will be glorious and conclusive victory for Fatherland. With Liberty, Education and Civilization, Germany against the world. I cannot forget that Germans who died with Lyon and fought with Sigel first taught us the prestige of victory when the clouds of war surrounded us and treason threatened our National existence. Therefore it is that from every patriotic American heart there now goes forth a prayer for the triumph and success of the German. [The Major here drew a glowing picture of the bloody handed, grasping, selfish Napoleon, which we unfortunately lost.] I cannot forget that during the rebellion German letters and German words formed a current and counter current of affection and sympathy beneath the ocean from Fatherland to this country. Germany was always in favor of liberty and opposed to slavery, but the tyrant Napoleon, who disgraces the land which he rules and the people whom he treads under his iron heel, endeavored to gain a foothold in Mexico whence he could come over upon us and destroy us. I know the German courage and the German patriotism and cannot believe they will fail in this tremendous war. Although we can do but little here, we have ourselves so lately passed through the horrors and sufferings of a war that we can sympathize. We can send aid if we cannot send lives and men—material aid even across ocean. In our war Germany cheered us with kind words, bought our bonds and helped us fight our battles, let us repay the good that they did for us as far as we are able by helping to nurse their sick and wounded and sending cheerful aid to desolated families. The address was then wound up with a brilliant attack upon Napoleon, which was so thrilling and rapid that (our German reporter not understanding phonetics) we are unable to reproduce.

Throughout the address the gallant Major was repeatedly interrupted by rapturous applause and at its conclusion the cheers, noise and calls for him to go on were for a while absolutely deafening.

Subscription lists were then opened and many people came forward and subscribed so that the neat sum of $1,086 was obtained on the spot as a nucleus for future contributions. After this the whole meeting joined in procession and conducted the Birmingham delegation to the Monongahela bridge where they dispersed.

A CONFIDENCE MAN.

Some of the Knowing Ones Victimised—A Young Sport Swindles His Friends Out of $1,800.

A few weeks since, a young man of prepossessing appearance, easy and attractive manners, made his *debut* in this city, and being what is usually termed a "good fellow" he soon made friends of a class of persons, doubtless the very class for whom he was seeking. He was known here by the name of Henry McCormick, how many *aliases* he has is like his whereabouts, at this particular time, unknown. It is not his name or names, neither is it his present habitation, or in other words the precise locality where he receives his hash that we propose to discourse of at this time, but rather of what he did while here and how he did it. He probably had on his arrival in this city a small sum of money which he spent freely, and his object in coming here was to make money, in which he was successful to a certain extent. His mode of operation was to borrow, in most cases on the strength of checks drawn after banking hours, and in this way he succeeded in obtaining about $180, most of which was from the men with whom he associated. His friends, thinking him all right, were the cause of one or two others being victimized in a small way. Of one man, a merchant on Wood street, he obtained $75, and also succeeded in having him become responsible for $75 more, which was obtained from another business man on the same street. A butcher in the Diamond market was victimized to the tune of $180, which was loaned on the strength of a check drawn on the Second National bank, where of course McCormick had no account or funds either. A number of other persons were victimized in the same way, and all of them are just such men as would laugh at an innocent countryman for being victimized by a confidence man. They are all sharp business men and it is a mystery how they were so terribly taken in. Before leaving, McCormick visited LeRoy's pawn shop on Smithfield street where he left a gold watch, diamond ring, seal ring and two suits of clothes, all of the value of about three hundred dollars, upon which he obtained the sum of $150. His numerous creditors after ascertaining that McCormick's checks were not honored by the banks upon which they were drawn and learning that he had "spouted" these articles had them attached, endeavoring thereby to get back a part of their funds. The question is, where did the goods come from? Were they stolen or did McCormick come by them honestly?

PAINTING.

Who to Get for the Work.

The importance of procuring good and experienced painters for house and sign work is fully recognized by those who have much to do in this line. It is generally known that good painting to be serviceable must first be of good material and next be well applied by one who knows his business. It is in these respects that Mr. John T. Gray, the well known and popular proprietor of one of the largest painting establishments of the city, excels. He uses only first class, superfine lead and zinc paints, mixes with care and skill and employs none but the very best artists and mechanics. Some of the most particular work in church building that has been done in this city for many years was intrusted to him, although in some instances he was the higher bidder—as he uses no cheap materials and must obtain reasonable prices. He promptly attends to all orders whether for city or country work, sending competent men wherever ordered. We have had one new building outside and inside painted by him together with our signs, and are perfectly pleased and satisfied with the manner he discharged the work. We commend him in the heartiest terms to our readers.

A Chapter on the Dog Law.

We believe that the latest treatise on mad dogs asserts that it is a mistaken idea that dogs are more liable to get mad during warm weather than at other periods of the year. One thing is evident, that so far as our observation goes, we have heard of more cases of rabid dogs during the past few weeks than any other given period. There have been no less than half a dozen cases in Allegheny City alone this week, and yet we hear of no proclamation or action on the part of the authorities against allowing dogs to run at large without muzzles. We learned of two dogs showing unmistakable signs of madness, running through the streets of the First ward, yesterday morning, biting at each other and snapping at every person they met. Doubtless after some unfortunate person has been bitten some action will be taken to enforce the law.

For public information we publish such portions of the City Code of Allegheny as bears upon this important matter:

SECTION 17. Every dog going at large within the city, shall have around its neck a collar of metal, or a collar of leather with a metal plate, on which collar or metal plate shall be inscribed the name and residence of the owner; also, shall, from the fifteenth day of July to the fifteenth day of September, have securely put on a good, strong, substantial and safe muzzle, so as to effectually prevent said dog from biting or snapping; and if any doubt shall arise as to the strength or safety of said muzzle, it shall be the duty of any policeman forthwith to take the said dog before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city, whose decision thereon shall be conclusive. * * *

SEC. 18. The Mayor is hereby authorized to appoint as many persons as he may deem necessary, whose duty it shall be to carry the preceding section into strict effect, by causing all dogs found running at large in the city of Allegheny to be taken up, killed and buried, when not within the exceptions of the said section; and for the services to be performed in taking up or killing and burying each dog, on sufficient proof of the same, the person so to be appointed shall receive the sum of fifty cents, to be paid by the Mayor, who is hereby authorized to draw his warrants on the City Treasurer, as well as for all other necessary expenses that may be incurred in executing said sections, which shall be charged to the contingent fund.

SEC. 19. Any person who shall obstruct the officers, constables or other persons to be appointed as aforesaid, in carrying into effect the provisions of the seventeenth and eighteenth sections hereof, or shall willfully or maliciously obstruct or molest the persons employed in the seizure or transportation of the dogs by them arrested, or in the burial of their carcasses, or shall willfully or maliciously destroy any public or private property connected with the execution thereof, every such person shall be liable to forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be sued for and recovered, with costs, before the Mayor or any Alderman of the said city of Allegheny.

Fire Marshal Investigation.

Fire Marshal Butler, on Wednesday afternoon, investigated the cause of the recent fire in the House of Refuge. A disposition was apparent, on the part of the Superintendent, to not extend the necessary facilities for an investigation, but the good sense of the managers could not see how the investigation could work an injury to the Institution or management, and the investigation proceeded. A number of boys were examined, and the guilt was fastened on one of the boys of the Institution, who alleges, as an excuse for his actions, that he did not like the Superintendent of the whip department and took this means of revenge. He gained access through one of the windows, and was assisted in so doing by one of the other lads.

The damage was very slight, but this is no palliation for the viciousness of the perpetrator, who is old enough to know better, being over sixteen years of age. The Board of Managers, we learn, have as yet taken no action as to what course of punishment would be best to mete out.

WEBSTER AVENUE.

Proposed Improvement of the Thoroughfare—Meeting of Parties Interested—The Viewers will Report Adversely.

Many of our readers and especially that portion of them who have traveled over Webster Avenue, know that between Fulton and Robert's street there is an unseemly crook in the avenue, which detracts greatly from its general appearance, and as it is in time destined to be one of the principle thoroughfares leading from the old city to the suburban districts, it is desirable that it should be straightened at this point, and opened to a uniform width, it being several feet narrower between the points named than at either end. With this object in view a petition was presented to Councils some time since praying that the avenue be straightened and extended in width at the point mentioned. A resolution was passed appointing Minus Tindal, James, Atkinson and James M'Gaffin viewers. The lines were run by the Engineer, and a map of the proposed improvement made and the viewers appraised the property damaged at $48,000, and assessments were made on property abutting on the avenue, both East and West of the improvement to pay the damages. The property holders upon whom were assessed the damages felt themselves agrieved and in order that they might be heard in the matter the viewers met at the office of the City Engineer yesterday morning to consider the matter and invited all parties interested to meet with them. At half past ten o'clock the meeting assembled and it was not a small one by any means. After hearing the parties the viewers agreed to report to Councils that they cannot find property benefitted sufficient to pay the damages, and therefore report adversely to the opening.

This arrangement appeared to be satisfactory to a large majority of those upon whom assessments had been levied and the meeting then adjourned.

What disposition Councils will make of this report we are unable to say, but presume, if it is not accompanied by a report of the assessments and damages as prescribed by law, that it will be returned to the viewers for correction as the law requires such report.

Several years since there was a proposition to straighten Webster street at this point and viewers were appointed, who, after a careful investigation of the premises, appraised the damages at $9,000. The report was submitted to Councils and was not confirmed on the ground that the benefit derived from the improvement was not sufficient to compensate for the damages.

We know nothing about this particular case but as a general rule improvements of this character always innure to the benefit of property holders in time. There may be something in this case which makes it an acception to the general rule.

The report will be presented to Councils at the next meeting for approval or rejection.

Beaver Jottings.

Few are aware of the advantages, during the heated term, of the quiet nooks to be found in the bevy of towns, on the line of roads along the Ohio river, in an hour's travel from this city. Years ago New Brighton was much frequented, during the summer months, when the hotel accommodations were better than at present, and many also visited Phillipsburg, and contigious points. Beaver, however, has always been a quiet retreat for some families, but of late the advantages of the place are becoming more highly prized, and every year we look for an increase of summer visitors. With a view to providing suitable accommodations for families, who desired to enjoy the quiet and comfort of the country, and at the same time be in reach of railroad facilities to their homes; Professor Taylor, the worthy President of the Beaver Female Seminary, has opened the spacious buildings, for the accommodation of boarders during vacation, until September, when the new academic year commences. The Seminary is located off from the railroad four or five squares, and within sight of the Court House and public park, in a beautiful grove of shade and fruit trees, comprising about three acres. Here visitors can enjoy delightful croquet grounds, and give young people a fine chance to enjoy out door exercise. Already several families of prominent citizens of Pittsburgh, and from other places are pleasantly domiciled in this quiet-comfortable retreat. We shall not be surprised to hear soon that all the rooms are taken, and would advise those interested to act. The place is freed from the dissipation and nonsense frequently to be found at and around fashionable watering places.

We observed Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court, enjoying a brief respite at his home from judicial labors, which he richly deserves as the duties of his office are ardous and occupy a large portion of the year, allowing little time for recuperation. The Judge has long been a resident of Beaver, perhaps fully a half century, and is greatly esteemed as a judge and a citizen.

The substantial improvements now being made on the public square tend to beautify and ornament the ground. The recent remodeling of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. P. Lowray, pastor, and the erection of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. W. H. Locke, late of Pittsburgh, both located on the public ground, adds greatly to its beauty in many respects.

Charged With Forestalling.

Quite a decided stand has been taken of late against the enforcement of the ordinance relating to the forestalling of the market by the grocers and dealers of the city of Allegheny. At a recent meeting of the Councils, a remonstrance signed by a large number of dealers and citizens was presented to Councils, asking the repeal or modification of the law which makes it a punishable offence on market days to buy produce within the city limits to sell again. The paper was referred to the Committee on Ordinances and Markets joint to report, which report refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners. An excited discussion took place on this paper in Councils, but the report of the Committee was accepted.

The remonstrants not satisfied with this rendering of the case, have decided to test the validity of the ordinance itself. The case of Joseph Best against James Marshall, wherein the latter was charged with forestalling, was before Alderman Bowden several weeks ago, and decided against the defendant, will doubtless be the test case. Mr. Marshall has taken an appeal, and the question will be decided at the next term of the court. No difference what the decision may be as to the validity of the ordinance, Squire Bowden has taken another information against Mr. Marshall for forestalling under the act of Assembly, which provides that "forestalling is the buying or contracting for any species of provisions or merchandize, on the way to the market, or dissuading persons from bringing their goods or provisions there; or persuading them to enhance the price when there; any of which practices makes the market dearer to the fair trader. It is indictable at common law." So much for forestalling. When the case comes up we will hear more.

A Novel Idea.

The Park Commission have had under consideration several projects providing for cold water for the various drinking fountains projected and completed throughout the Park. The value of such an improvement cannot be overestimated. The present drinking fountains, very well designed, and good for temporary conveniences, would be abandoned if springs could be introduced through the Park, or, better still, if the present fountains would bubble up nice cool spring water. One of the projects alluded to consisted in a proposition to transfer the water from some of the springs on the hill above through pipes to the various fountains. Upon examination it was ascertained that the Commission could not get control of the best springs, unless at very great cost and upon conditions not satisfactory to the Commission. The other project, though doubtless open to one of the objections urged against the first proposition, viz., the cost, is the sinking of wells through the different parts of the Park, where it is proposed to locate a fountain, and pump the water to the surface by means of a windmill. This proposition was regarded as the most practicable scheme, and one which will add to it the charm of novelty. The City Engineer, Mr. Davis, has been instructed to prepare a plan of fountain, and ascertain the cost, and report, and doubtless before the close of the summer the public taste will be gratified with the opportunity of drinking pure cold water in the midst of the beautiful Park grounds.

Pennsylvania Patents.

The following is a list of the United States patents granted to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, during the week ending July 19th, 1870:

No. 105,409—Sucker rod connection; Geo. M. Backus, Oil City.

No. 105,431—Manufacture of white lead; Jas. Cuddy, Pittsburgh.

No. 105,454—Knitting machine; Joseph Hollen, Fostoria.

No. 105,490—Machine for making horse-shoe blanks; Abram Reese and Jacob Reese, Pittsburgh.

No. 105,491—Buffer head or car couplings; Wm. Richards, Jr., Franklin.

No. 105,504—Railway rail chair; Samuel H. Smith, Altoona.

No. 105,534—Lifting jack; Geo. W. Windsor, Allegheny city, assignor to himself, and John F. Beilstein, same place.

No. 105,557—Apparatus for generating and burning gases in metallurgic furnaces; Josiah W. Ellis, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and S. M. Kier, same place, (antedated July 6, 1870.)

No. 105,558—Gas and air heating apparatus for metallurgic furnaces; same parties as above.

No. 105,587—Base burning stove; Julius Meisner, Pittsburgh.

No. 105,591—Check valve; Louis E. O'Brien, Latrobe.

No. 105,594—Manufacture of paper; Henry Pemberton, Allegheny city.

The Chartiers Railroad.

The contracts on this road, says the Washington *Reporter*, have been let up to the Middletown road, a little over a mile west of town, and as the work is light, the grading can soon be completed to that point. The road would have been put under contract clear through to this place had it not been for unexpected difficulties encountered in regard to the right of way. In common with the whole community, we deeply regret that obstacles of this kind should be interposed to prevent the speedy finishing up of a work in which all feel a deep interest, and just at a time, too when it was supposed all difficulties had been surmounted. Should those who refuse the right of way persist in their present course it will defeat the completion of the road at least for the present year, and we know not how much longer. We hope, however, that the trouble may be speedily adjusted, so that this long delayed and much needed work may be finished before cold weather sets in.

Collision on the Allegheny Valley Railroad—One Man Seriously Injured and Two Slightly.

About four o'clock on Wednesday morning an accident of a serious character occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad in the vicinity of Aladdin station, about thirty-two miles from the city. Two freight trains were moving in the same direction, only a short distance apart. The rear train was moving with the greatest speed, and in the vicinity of Aladdin station collided, the locomotive of the rear train running into the caboose car attached to the first train, smashing the caboose and seriously injuring the brakeman, a man named Frank Arrowsmith, by breaking his right leg above the knee, and bruising two others who were in the caboose car at the time of the collision. One or two cars were badly smashed. The locomotive was not much damaged.

Death of Gen. Brooks.

We learn from private sources that Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, a distinguished officer, late of the U. S. Army, died on the 19th inst., at Huntsville, Alabama. Gen. Brooks commanded a brigade in the Army of the Potomac during the first years of the rebellion. He distinguished himself at Antietam and several of the previous battles in 1861 and '62. He was subsequently appointed Post Commandant at Pittsburgh, and directed the military operations from this city, which eventuated in the capture of the Morgan raiders. He was well known and highly esteemed by many of our citizens, who will lament his untimely death. He had retired with impaired health, with his family, to a plantation near Huntsville, Alabama. He had gone to a medicinal spring, not far from his residence, whose waters had previously benefitted him. On the recent occasion, however, they only aggravated his disease, and he was traveling homewards in an ambulance, when his sufferings obliged him to stop within six miles of his home, where in a little while he breathed his last. General Brooks was married shortly before the war to a daughter of Col. Drake, formerly of Indianapolis, with whom and the General we became acquainted in October, 1862, where his brigade rested after the battle of Antietam. Mrs. Brooks was one of the most elegant and accomplished ladies we ever met with. She was afterwards a temporary resident in this city where she endeared to herself many acquaintances. While here an only and lovely infant sickened and died. Our hearts went out then, and still more intensely now, in deepest sympathy for her sore and sorest bereavement. She is an humble Christian lady and we trust every consolation of her religion will be vouchsafed in her hour of overwhelming grief.

The Brothers Springer and William Harbaugh, of this city, are uncles of General Brooks and have our cordial sympathy in their loss of their distinguished relative.

Personal.

MR. A. KRAMER, James H. Hopkins, Esq., John Scott, Esq., Miss Sallie Negley, Miss Annie Hugas, Miss Hurderbaugh and Miss Jennie Scott left yesterday for Bedford Springs.

R. H. NEGLEY, Esq., member of the Pittsburgh bar and representative of the Nineteenth ward in Common Council, left for Bedford Springs on Wednesday morning.

REV. C. A. DICKEY, formerly of Allegheny, now of St. Louis, is on a visit to his friends in this vicinity, with whom he will spend his summer vacation.

MRS. COL. E. J. UNGER and Miss Mary G. Unger, the accomplished wife and daughter of the gentlemanly Secretary and Treasurer of the Keystone Hotel Company, and in charge of the Union Depot Hotel, are at the Mountain House, Cresson Springs, enjoying the cool air and comforts of that delightful spot.

WM. WALKER, Esq., President of the Farmers Deposit National Bank of this city, and of the firms of Bryce, Walker & Co. and W. & H. Walker, left for Europe some days ago, accompanied by his two daughters. We most cordially wish this clever gentleman and upright citizen and his family a pleasant voyage and safe return home.

MR. WILLIAM OLIVER, Mrs. William Oliver, Miss Oliver, Miss M. A. Hutchinson, Mr. William Stone, Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. C. E. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. William M. Fulton and Mr. Alexander Fulton will leave for Europe this week.

Two Bullets for One and No Coffee.

Last evening a fellow on Smithfield street, nearly in front of our own office, attracted attention by his frantic efforts to draw a revolver from his pocket to "just get two shots at that d—d GAZETTE man." A friend of his firmly held his hand to the inside of his pistol pocket till we, unconscious of any danger, passed and entered our office, when word was brought to us of the fellow's intentions by several gentlemen who stopped to learn what was the trouble, and came to put us on our guard. Now, we have to say, while we hold our life as dear as any other persons, and don't like to face revolvers carelessly aimed at our head, that such threats are a little out of order. The cowardly fellow, perhaps has cause to feel sore over a police item which appeared in the GAZETTE several days ago, but he takes the wrong method to get justice or revenge. A few more exhibitions on his part of a strong desire to "double lead" our body, may prove rather unprofitable. But we forgive him this time, and request that he fire his surplus bullets into telegraph poles, or else go to Prussia and enlist under King William, where he will get shooting to his heart's content and with needle guns at that. We may have occasion to say something more about the "den" over which he presides one of these days, his efforts to shoot to the contrary notwithstanding.

Quarter Sessions Court.

The argument list in the Quarter Sessions Court will be taken up this morning, and the motions disposed of. The following list embraces the cases in which motions for new trials have been made:

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Richards, indicted on two charges of larceny.

Commonwealth vs. James Gest, indicted for larceny.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Fritz, indicted for felonious assault and battery.

Commonwealth vs. James Grant and Peter Weyman, indicted for robbery.

Commonwealth vs. Hugh Gallagher and Jacob Cable, indicted for forcible entry and detainer.

Commonwealth vs. Ellie Bennett et. al., indicted for assault and battery.

Commonwealth vs. Smith Elkins, indicted for larceny.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Armstrong, John C. Patch, indicted as common gamblers.

Commonwealth vs. Elijah Hall and William Rafferty, indicted as common gamblers.

Commonwealth vs. Archibald Montague and John Roach, indicted for burglary.

Commonwealth vs. John Nevergold, charged with desertion.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Dolan, indicted for fraudently conveying property.

Commonwealth vs. John Wood, indicted for seduction, under promise of marriage, etc.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder for Allegheny county, Thursday, July 21, 1870:

Jacob Geiger to Charles W. Harris, July 19, 1870; 2 lots in Mellon's plan at Homewood	$470
John Watt to Bart. Twiford, March 2, 1867; 26 acres and 3 roods of land in Moon township, with buildings	$950
Moore Thompson to George Wohlfart, October 19, 1867; 50 by 135 feet on Mill street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh	$700
George Wohlfart to And. Milliken, March 16, 1870; same as above	$1,900
Executors of Anna H. Irwin to Henry Lonan, May 26, 1870; 20 by 100 feet on Forty-fifth street, Pittsburgh, with buildings	$1,000
Jos. Arthurs to T. S. Gregg, May 28, 1870; two acres of land in Greenoak, with buildings	$2,000
Henry Holdship to Directors of Lawrence School, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, May 15, 1870; 78 by 100 feet on Charlotte street, Pittsburgh	$5,600
Wm. G. Dravo to same, May 15, 1870; 20 by 100 feet on same street as above	$1,800
Geo. Hoerr to same, May 15, 1870; 100 by 86 feet on same street as above	$5,000
Jas. Painter to Thomas Mellon, July 2, 1870; 66 by 122 feet in borough of Temperanceville, with buildings	$1,500

Identified.

The stranger who died suddenly at the Homeopathic Hospital Tuesday morning, was identified yesterday morning. It appears that his name was John Williams, and in company with his wife and two children, he came to this city last week from Schuylkill county and stopped at Long's Hotel, Liberty street. Tusday morning he started out in search of work. When near the grain elevator, he was taken sick and removed to the Homeopathic Hospital where he died a few minutes after his arrival. His wife missed him but it appears did not see the account of his death published until yesterday, when she repaired to Devore's and identified the body as that of her husband.

Mysterious.

A little son of Mr. Ebhard, residing in an alley leading off Fifth avenue, near Elm street, was yesterday suddenly attacked with pains closely imitating those of cholera. A physician was immediately called who decided it to be a case of poisoning. How or where the child obtained the deleterious substance is not known. A strong emetic was delivered and at a late hour last night hopes were entertained for his recovery. The parents attribute his illness to eating tomatoes cooked in a copper kettle, although the physician thinks a more active poison was by some means obtained, which we regard as a very silly theory.

Narrow Escape from Death.

Three little children on Peen street narrowly escaped a most horrible death yesterday morning. While their mother was engaged in her household duties the children went out of the house on the street, but fortunately they were missed a moment afterward by their mother who went in search of them and found them on the sidewalk with a piece of Balogna sausage, which the largest was dividing with the other two. The mother, as the child broke the sausage discovered a white powder on it, which upon examination was thought to be strychnine. The sausage was put into the hands of a chemist, and the matter is to be investigated.

The Wyckoff Pavement.

We clip the following from the Lycoming *Gazette*, of Wednesday: Mr. John Flinn, the Pittsburgh gentleman, whom we spoke of a short time since as being in the city looking into the merits of the Wyckoff pavement, has finished his investigations and returned to his home. During his visit here Mr. Flinn drove over the pavement in question several times with a carriage, interviewed His Honor Mayor Herdic on the subject, and finally left entertaining a very high estimation of the smoothness of the pavement for driving purposes and its various other good qualities. Mr. Flinn will be very well qualified for the business of introducing the pavement in his native city.

Children Sun Struck.

Yesterday afternoon a little child of Mr. A. Tenteur, residing at No. 15 Second street, Allegheny, was suddenly prostrated while playing on the sidewalk in front of the parent's residence. The little sufferer was carried into the house, but despite the prompt attendance given it survived only a few moments. It was about four years of age.

On Monday the child of Mr. Call, residing on Ohio street, was sun struck, and since that time has been lying in a critical condition. Hopes are now entertained of his recovery. These are the first instances of children suffering from *coup de soleil* that we have ever heard of.

Monongahela Valley District Convention.

The sixth session of the Good Templars' Convention for this district, composed of Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland and Green Counties, will meet in Connellsville on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 26th and 27th inst. Delegates will be entertained by the hospitable people, and a railroad excursion, a picnic, public meeting, music, &c., fill an entertaining programme. Hon. S. B. Chase, Grand Worthy Templar will preside. The Connellsville Railroad Company will return free, all delegates who pay full fare going. Over fifty lodges will be represented.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Austrian Consul Losse died at New York yesterday.

—President Grant and family went to Long Branch yesterday.

—The Prussian Minister, Baron Gerolt, remains at Washington.

—At New York yesterday there were four deaths from sunstroke.

—Geo. W. Redding, pioneer periodicalist, died at Boston yesterday.

—The steamship Anglia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

—The Irish of Memphis will hold a mass meeting on Saturday to endorse Napoleon.

—The British House of Commons was in secret session last night on the contagious disease bill.

—At Oshkosh, Wis., Wednesday, Johanna Johns, aged thirteen years, was struck by lightning and killed.

—A young woman named Sarah Green committed suicide at Indianapolis yesterday morning by taking arsenic.

—A party of newspaper men and women reached Chicago Wednesday night, and left yesterday for the Pacific coast.

—At Rochester, New York, last night, there was a heavy storm. Three buildings were burned by lightning. No lives were lost.

—Senator Ames married the daughter of Gen. Butler yesterday evening at Lowell, Mass. They leave for Minnesota shortly.

—The wheat crop of New York will be a half more than last year and of superior quality. The oats crop will be larger than last year.

—An enthusiastic German mass meeting was held at New Orleans Wednesday night. Resolutions endorsing Prussia were adopted.

—At Hartford City, Ind., yesterday, John Colerick was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Ninth Indiana district.

—Innumerable numbers of grasshoppers have been passing over Colorado going eastward, having come over the mountains from the west.

—The estimated decline in the number of German emigrants to America this year will reach fully two hundred thousand, on account of the war.

—Captain D. N. Greenleaf, an old and prominent steamboatman, and Secretary of the Mississippi Barge Company, died at Keokuk, Iowa, Wednesday.

—The Attorney General of Ohio has commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to test the legality of the recent annexations of territory to Cincinnati.

—Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., yesterday, conferred degrees upon R. R. Heath, of Memphis, John Kendrick, Marietta, Ohio, and Rev. D. Demond, of Illinois.

—The boats and fishing tackle on the St. Lawrence have been ordered returned. Hereafter pleasure fishing parties will be granted permits by overseers of the fisheries.

—Near China, Illinois, Daniel and Patrick Sweeny, while riding on horseback, were struck by lightning. Daniel and both horses were killed and Patrick was severely shocked.

—At Young America, Illinois, Sunday last, William Sanford, a blacksmith, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His wife, who was standing by him, was considerably injured.

—The Mayor of Covington, in a criminal case yesterday, admitted the testimony of a negro woman for the prosecution. This is supposed to be the first instance of negro testimony in Kentucky.

—The Germans of Memphis held a meeting Wednesday night. Resolutions of sympathy were adopted, and the following telegram sent to King William: "May victory perch upon your banners."

—Capt. W. F. Hayward, who killed his son-in-law, Lindsey, for the seduction of his daughter, was examined before a magistrate, at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, and discharged from custody.

—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans was held at Omaha Wednesday night. A telegram was sent to King William expressing sympathy, and a considerable amount of money was subscribed.

—Ohio State Senators B. F. Potts and James R. Hubbell have sent in their resignations. The former was recently appointed Governor of Montana and the latter is a Democratic candidate for Congress.

—President Grant has approved the decision by Secretary Cox that the Missouri Kansas Pacific Railway has the sole right to construct a railroad from Kansas across the Indian Territory to the Pacific.

—It is rumored that a filibustering expedition is being fitted out to capture and plunder the French colonies of Tahiti and New Caledonia. The French Consul at San Francisco is preparing for the emergency.

—Jackson Orr, of Boone county, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Sixth District of Iowa, held at Fort Dodge. There were thirteen bollotings. Charles Pomeroy is the present member.

—The Supreme Grand Council of the Seven Wise Men met at Baltimore, Wednesday, Anthony Sambalo, of Louisiana, presiding. Delgations from most of the Southern States, and also from New York, Massachusetts and other Northern States, were in attendance.

—At Denver, Colorado, two men named Patrick and Griswold have been arrested for participating in the hanging of John O'Neill recently, and bound over for trial—the first instance in the Territory where the legal authorities have interfered with the so-called "vigilants."

Erie Railroad Election—Ratification of the Lease to Penna. R. R.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—An election was held yesterday by the stockholders of the Erie Railroad to approve of the new lease of the road by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Prior the election a protest was presented on behalf of the Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad against allowing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to vote on nearly forty thousand shares owned by that company, on the ground that the new lease is in favor of that company and that the company should not be permitted by its own vote to discharge themselves from the obligations of the former lease. Sixty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-eight votes were cast in favor and twelve thousand seven hundred and seventeen against.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 21.—Cattle declining, with poor stock ¼c lower and good ¼c; receipts for the week 524 cars. Sheep opened lively but not so brisk as last week. Hogs dull but better than last week at unchanged rates.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Oats firmer at 67@68c. Pork firmer and held at $32.50. Bacon quiet; jobbing sales at 15@15¼c for shoulders, 19@19¼c for sides; hams 26c. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce 17@17½c; keg 18½@19c.

BARGAINS AT MORGANSTERN & CO., late Macrum, Glyde & Co. This house has reduced their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

Ladies' Hose for 10 cents.
Miss' Hose for 10 cents.
Lace Collars for 25 cents.
Hoop Skirts for 50 cents.
Poplin Skirts for $1.
Shetland Shawls for $2.50.
Good Kid Gloves for $1.25.
Linen Collars for 15 cents.
Linen Cuffs for 25 cents.
Linen Towels for 12 cents.
Pongee Parasols for $1.25.
In short, everything in the Trimming line at a great sacrifice.
78 and 80 Market street.

IT IS SAID that the tea and coffee trade is nothing like what it used to be before Pier, Dannals & Co. commenced brewing cream ale.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition and Gun material of all kind, at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a Price List. MWF

Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, caster oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. WFM

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpaccas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

MARRIED:

LAMBIE—ROBERTSON—On July 21st inst., at the Union Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. Wm. Young, D.D., assisted by Rev. T. H. Hanna, JOHN S. LAMBIE, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and ANNIE S. ROBERTSON, of Allegheny city.

McFERRON—McKAY—On Thursday evening, July 21st, 1870, in the Second U. P. Church, by Rev. T. H. Hanna, Mr. JAMES McFERRON to Miss ESTHER McKAY, both of Allegheny city.

DIED:

MILLER—On Monday, July 18, 1870, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mrs. SUSAN B. MILLER.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, W. N. Miller, M. D., No. 238 Western avenue, Allegheny city, TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CARBOLIC SALVE,
Made with pure CARBOLIC ACID, which is used in Hospitals by direction of Eminent Physicians, has already proved itself to be the most *speedy* and *effectual* cure for all Malignant Sores and Ulcers, and for Burns, Cutt, Wounds, and all Skin Diseases no equal as a Rapid Curative Agent has yet been discovered. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

ALSO,

Henry's Insect Powder,
For the Destruction of ROACHES, BED BUGS, ANTS, &c. PRICE, 25 CENTS, at
L. H. ROSENBACH'S
Patent Medicine Depot,
140 SMITHFIELD ST.

EARTHEN WARE
At Auction.
A. Leggate will sell at his Auction Rooms, 150 Federal street, Allegheny, on FRIDAY, JULY 22d, at 2 P. M.,
15 CASKS LIVERPOOL, ROCKINGHAM AND YELLOW WARE, by the Cask.
Without reserve, to the highest bidder. Grocers and dealers are specially invited to attend this rare chance for bargains.
ju20:a27 A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

100 bbls Cleveland White Lime.
100 bbls Fremont "
100 " Eastern "
for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.
jy18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO., PITTSBURGH, June 22d, 1870.

☞SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of the "PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH," held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M., on

WEDNESDAY, 27th Day of July, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors.
jul:29 THOS. M. HOWE, Secretary.

☞BOUNTY.

$100 Bounty Collected

For all soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and July 22d, 1861, who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty.

The undersigned has removed his office to GAZETTE Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and is now prepared to collect claims speedily and at moderate rates. Call on, or address, with stamp.
B. F. BROWN,
Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny county, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.
R. H. SMITH,
fe23:n58 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

☞NOTICE.—The undersigned have chartered the Steam Ferry Boat, Capt. W. C. DENNY, and will run her as a Ferry on and after July 6th from Sharpsburg to Pittsburgh side, until the Sharpsburg Bridge is rebuilt.
WM. H. CLANEY,
jul: W. A. SPROUL.

☞MONONGAHELA INCLINE PLANE.—NOTICE—The Plane will be open for Passengers and Freight business EVERY MORNING at 5 o'clock, and will close at 11 P. M., connecting with the last car from Pittsburgh on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway. je:y16

POLITICAL.

☞FOR PROTHONOTARY,
M. G. COREY,
Late Captain Co. G., 83d Pa. Vols.
jy21:a31-d&F

☞FOR SENATE.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Subject to the decision of the ensuing Union Republican County Convention. ju20

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
GEORGE NEELEY,
Of Marshall Township, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ap20:d&&

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
BENJAMIN DOUTHETT,
Of Indiana township, is a candidate for County Commissioner, in subordination to the decision of the Republican Convention. Est modus in rebus.
ap30:w45d&T

WALL PAPERS.

NEW WALL PAPER,
FOR SPRING SALES,
at No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVE.

We now offer to the public a stock of PAPER HANGINGS unsurpassed in the West for variety and beauty of styles, embracing all the Novelties in FRESCO, MOSAIC, PERSIAN and GRECIAN DESIGNS in rich and bright colors, for Halls, Dining Rooms, &c. Also, WOOD and MARBLE DECORATIONS, TINTED and GILT PARLOR PAPERS, with an almost endless variety of CHEAP SATIN PAPERS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS for Chambers, &c. All of which we propose to sell as low as the lowest in the market. Call and see, at

No. 107 Market St., near Fifth Avenue.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mh12:y55

WALL PAPERS.
SPRING, 1870.
PRICES REDUCED.
40 INCHES wide tints at 75c per roll.
GILT—a great variety at 50c per roll.
GLAZED—All kinds at 25c per roll.
ELEGANT French and American Paper Hangings, not specified above, superior to any assortment in the country. For sale at
W. P. MARSHALL'S
New Wholesale and Retail Store, 191 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. mh4

MERCHANT TAILORS.

P. McARDLE,
Fashionable
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Keeps constantly on hand CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS; also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 93 1-2 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. ap19

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES!
1870.
J. C. M'PHERSON. C. L. MUHLANBRING.
M'PHERSON & MUHLANBRING,
Merchant Tailors, No. 10 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair.) We have received a large and well selected Stock of the best and most fashionable Goods in our line, a great portion of which are our own importation.

Feeling confident of our ability to give perfect satisfaction, we respectfully solicit from you an early examination of our stock of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
McPHERSON & MUHLANBRING,
mh10 No. 10 Sixth street.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,
Just received by HENRY MEYER,
se3 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Penn Avenue Extension.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 25th inst., for the Grading and Curbing of all that part of Penn avenue, lying between Butler and Forty-fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

The Curb stone must be of Freeport or Baden stone, and not less than 3 feet in length each, and in other respects comply with the requirements of the city ordinances relative thereto.

Plans showing the amount and extent of the work to be done, will be found at the office of the City Engineer, to whose care all proposals directed to the Board of Commissioners may be sent.

Terms will be cash, or 7 per cent. city bonds, payable 12 years after date and free from taxation, as shall be agreed upon.

The Board reserve the right to reject all bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners for Improvement of Penn avenue, from 45th to Butler street.
jul5:a6 E. H. STOWE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—The undersigned solicit Proposals for their supply of Coal, for the ensuing year, same to be delivered at their Works, by rail or river. Amount required, 2,000 to 2,500 bushels daily. Proposals received until August 1st.
ZUG & CO.
PITTSBURGH, July 12, 1870. jul3:z93

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
BABBITT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel
STEAM PUMP.
Office—882 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17TH and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

SPECIALTIES FOR LADIES.
FINE NOTE PAPER, ALL COLORS.
WHITE AND TINTED VISITING CARDS,
MOROCCO CARD CASES,
CALF CARD CASES,
CALF POCKET BOOKS,
STAMPING IN PLAIN & COLORS.
MONOGRAMS FURNISHED.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.
75 Wood Street.
jul9

INSURANCE.

SUCCESS THE CRITERION OF EXCELLENCE.
The Empire Mutual
Has achieved a success almost unparalleled in the history of Life Insurance.
ORGANIZED APRIL 3, 1869.
Business of the Company
FOR THE FIRST FISCAL YEAR.

Whole Number of Policies Issued	3,349
Total Premiums	$369,747 22
Amount Insured	$7,813,850 00
Ratio of Claims and Exp. to Total Income	27 50
Average Ratio of all Companies	31 49
For every $100 Liabilities the Empire has $221 of Assets.	
Average Amount of Policies	$2,496
Total Assets	$350,090

$100,000 Cash Capital deposited with the State and the balance securely invested.
WM. A. FULLER,
Manager for Western Pennsylvania,
Office 78 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh Pa.
☞GOOD AGENTS, both male and female, wanted. je20

A. McFARLAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.
Federal Insurance Co.
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets.
DIRECTORS:
Edward Gregg,
Valentine Baker,
M. Shellaby,
Jos. H. Borland,
Wm. Schoyer,
W. J. Langhitt,
W. G. Gibson,
J. Kohen,
Samuel B. Smith,
W. B. Anderson,
M. B. Suydam,
James Allison.
jel7:y73 F. M. LOVE, General Agent.

CHARTER 1829 PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSUR. CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE 435 AND 437 CHESTNUT STREET. Assets on Jan. 1st, 1870, $2,825,734 67. Capital, $400,000 00. Accrued Surplus and Premiums, $2,425,731 67. Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS—Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, Geo. W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Geo. Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thos. Sparks, Wm. S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEO. FALES, Vice President.
Jas. W. McAllister, Secretary.
T. H. Regar, Assistant Sec'y.
COFFIN & KELLOGG,
ap26 Cor. Third Avenue and Wood St.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y
Of Pittsburgh.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Vice President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
Office 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
Alexander Nimick,
R. Miller Jr.,
James McAuley,
Alexander Speer,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
D. Ihmsen,
John R. McCune,
Chas. J. Clarke,
William S. Evans,
Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer,
Wm. Morrison.
no27

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Phelan's Building,
NO. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR, PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL ALL PAID UP.
DIRECTORS:
N. J. Bigley,
Dan'l Wallace,
Jake Hill,
Thomas Smith,
John Floyd,
S. H. Hartman,
S. McClurkan,
Jno. S. Willcock,
Capt. M. Bailey,
A. Chambers,
Jas. M. Bailey.
ROBERT H. KING, President.
JNO. E. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Capt. R. J. GRACE, General Agent.
INSURES ON LIBERAL TERMS ON ALL FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.
ap2:g57

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
Of Pittsburgh.
OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
T. J. HOSKINSON, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS:
John Irwin, Jr.,
T. J. Hoskinson,
C. G. Hussey,
Harvey Childs,
Charles Hays,
Capt. Wm. Dean,
B. L. Fahnestock,
W. H. Everson,
Robert H. Davis,
Hugh S. Fleming,
Capt. J. T. Stockdale,
T. H. Nevin.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMP'Y.
OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD & FIFTH STS.
A Home Company, taking Fire and Marine Risks.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips,
John Watt,
John E. Parke,
C. H. Love,
Wm. Van Kirk,
James D. Verner,
Capt. John L. Rhoads,
Samuel P. Shriver,
Charles Arbuckle,
Jared M. Brush,
Wm. F. Lang,
Samuel McCrickart.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y.
COR. FEDERAL ST. AND DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.
Office, in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
W. W. MARTIN, President.
JOHN BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John A. Myler,
Jas. L. Graham,
John Brown, Jr.,
O. H. P. Williams,
Jas. Lockhart,
Robert Lea,
George Gerst,
Jno. Thompson,
Jos. Myers,
C. C. Boyle,
Jacob Kopp,
J. McNaugher.
ap6

OFFICIAL.

PROPOSALS.
Fifth Avenue Market House.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until FRIDAY EVENING, July 22d, 1870, for the erection of the Fifth Avenue Market House, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Miltenberger street, Pittsburgh.

Plans can be seen and printed specifications can be had at the office of SAMUEL W. RICHARDS, Architect, No. 35 Bank Block, third floor, Fifth avenue.

The Market Committee reserves the right to reject all bids.

Security will be required for fulfillment of contract.

The Proposals will be left at the office of
SAMUEL KILGORE,
ju9:z87 Superintendent of Markets, City Hall.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 15, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the Construction of the SEWER on Middle alley, from North Avenue to Sampson street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, July 22d, 1870, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for payment of the same.
CHARLES DAVIS,
jul5:a9 City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, July 18th, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the grading of CHARTIERS STREET from Western avenue to Franklin alley is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until SATURDAY, July 30th, 1870, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for payment of same.
CHAS. DAVIS,
ju20 City Engineer.

TAX NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 1, 1870.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the City Digest, notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers of the City of Pittsburgh, that the assessments of

City, City Building, Special, Poor, Business, City School and Ward School Taxes and City Water Rents

For the year 1870 have, in accordance with law, been this day returned to me for collection. A deduction of Five per centum will be allowed on all Taxes and Water Rents paid on or before the first day of August, and Two per centum if paid between the first days of August and fifteenth day of September.
A. J. COCHRAN,
jo3 City Treasurer.

Wattles & Sheafer,
101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have just received a new stock of SILVER PLATED WARE of the best quality and newest patterns, which we will sell at the most reasonable prices.
Also, a fine assortment of WATCHES and Chains, Chain Bracelets, Sets of Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Seal Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Head Canes, Parian Marble and Fancy Goods, etc., etc., all at the lowest prices. jul6

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA: IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of Robert Dixon and Cuthbert Dixon, partners as Dixon Brothers, bankrupts. *Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:* A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Robert Dixon and Cuthbert Dixon, partners as Dixon Brothers, of the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, in said district, on the 10TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.
A. MURDOCH,
ju21:a32 U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN—WILLISTON SEMINARY.—Having received from its Founder, Hon. S. Williston, an endowment of $250,000, offers the very best advantages to students desiring a thorough preparation for Business or for admission to a Classical College. Board at cost, and Tuition free to the indigent. For catalogue address the Principal, MARSHALL HENSHAW, East Hampton, Mass. jul8:d&F

RUBBER TUBING.
All sizes of India Rubber Tubing, constantly on hand, at
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ju6 Agents for this city.

SUMAC—180 Bags Tennessee ground to arrive, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

OILS.

Tack, Bro. & Co.,
PERRY BUILDING,
Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
Crude & Refined Petroleum.
TACK BROS.,
Philadelphia.
je29

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
Philadelphia Address,
WARING, KING & CO.,
ap12 109 WALNUT STREET.

ECLIPSE
PETROLEUM REFINERY.
Herbert W. C. Tweddle,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.
ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL. Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.
LOCOMOTIVE, ENGINE, MACHINE SHOP. Will cut screws.
SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS. Adapted for high speed.
SPINDLE OIL, WOOL OIL, TANNERS' STUFF, HEAD-LIGHT OIL, BENZOLE, FINISHING GASOLINE, OIL, HARNESS OIL, PARAFFINE.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vaccuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WILL ON EVERY SATURDAY HOLD AN
AUCTION SALE
OF
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse. Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

JOHN H. STEWART....ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO.
Livery, Sale and
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ap26:h4

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.
Have removed from their old stand, Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD, to their Warehouse,
Nos. 249 and 251 Liberty St.,
Above the head of WOOD STREET, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and customers.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
ap14:y85

STONE.

WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FRED'K ATVATER & CO.,
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.......H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

IMPROVED
CHERRY SEEDER.
It has been in use for the last six years, and never failed in a single instance to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
When run to its full capacity, it will seed a bushel of Cherries in 20 minutes.
The Machine is Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.
The Hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sized Cherries.
It is the best Cherry Seeder in the Market. No exception.
All orders addressed to
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will be Filled at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
jell

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturer of LIGHT GREY IRON
CASTINGS.
Light work our specialty. Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja28:115

WM. KREBS,
ICE DEALER,
351 River Ave., Allegheny.
je2:x88

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

NORTH CANAL STREET IN THE BOROUGH OF SHARPSBURG.—The undersigned, appointed viewers to assess damages and benefits for widening North Canal street, in the Borough of Sharpsburg, will meet on the premises, July 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. to attend to the duties of their appointment.
GEORGE BRAWDY,
JACOB COVODE,
J. G. COMSTOCK.
THOMAS H. GIBSON, Burgess.
FRANCIS A. KLEIN, Secretary. jul4:a2

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
je29:14 146 Grant street.

BALTIMORE HERRING, SHAD, &c.—New Potomac Herring in barrels and halves; new do Shad in barrels and halves; No. 1 Mackeral, all sizes of packages; No. 2, do, all sizes of packages; No. 3 do, all sizes of packages; Lake Herring, half and quarter barrels; Lake White Fish, half barrels; Labrador Herring, barrels and halves; Salmon in kits; Holland Herring, 100 kegs choice. For sale low to the trade.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
my10 172 and 174 Wood street.

TENNESSEE BARLEY.—500 Bags New Fall in Store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.